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VOL. XXVII NO. 86 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Jawahar's Gold Casket Theft Mystery

"Good Cause Spoiled By Bad Draft!"

Law Member's Cheap Jibes Against Dr. Deshmukh's Divorce Bill

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, April 11.

The fate of Dr. Deshmukh's Divorce Bill was practically sealed to-day in the Central Assembly when Sir N. N. Sircar, the Law Member explaining Government's attitude, raised various objections and said that nobody "would touch the Bill with a pair of tongs." He sympathised with the object of the Bill, but he condemned the Bill as drafted as "worthless" and said: "No decent woman would look at it."

Unpleasant Scene

Dr. Deshmukh had anticipated opposition from Government and so had prepared a long speech in defence. He spoke in fact for nearly four hours and probably would have continued till the end of the day had Sir N. N. Sircar not intervened with a request that he should be given a chance to speak as he was retiring and would not be in the House when the Bill came up again. This request of Sir N. N. Sircar led to some unpleasantness in the House which happily was later settled amicably.

Sequel To Chair's Ruling

Dr. Deshmukh was not in a mood to give up his right to speak as long as he wanted, but Mr. A. C. Dutt who was in the Chair, ruled that he should stop at 4 p.m. to allow the Law Member to speak and then resume his speech if he wanted. Several points of order were raised—and Dr. Deshmukh was so upset that he protested against the ruling as "unfair." Later, however, Messrs. Jinnah and Bhulabhai Desai intervened and suggested to the chair that Dr. Deshmukh might be allowed to finish his speech and the ruling withdrawn. This was generally agreed to as a happy end to an unfortunate scene which had suddenly developed.

In Defence Of Bill

Dr. Deshmukh in his speech defended the Bill as a purely permissive measure showing a way of escape to the suffering wives. He described the Bill as a hundred per cent Hindu measure. In reply to critics who said that the Bill was defective he asked why Government should not bring forward its own measure as in the case of the Phooka Bill.

Sir N. N. Sircar humourously interjected that that Bill dealt with cows, not women.

Dr. Deshmukh rejoined laughing "In Hinduism cows are more respected than women."

Sircar's Objection

Sir N. N. Sircar's main objection was that the Bill was badly drafted and made no provision for maintenance, succession and other relevant matters. He had pointed out that the General criticism of the Bill was that it applied only to women and not to men also and defects like this could not be cured in the Select Committee. Though he humourously described Dr. Deshmukh as "woman's friend," He closed his speech with a joking taunt addressed to women that they should chose a better champion than Dr. Deshmukh for their rights. In fact he opened his speech with the remark that it was "a tragedy that a good cause had been spoiled by the present draft of the Bill."

(DETAILED REPORT ON PAGE 7)

Dr. Schacht's Activity In Bombay

CONCLAVE AT GERMAN CLUB IN CITY

Secret Talks Behind Closed Doors

DR. HJALMAR HORACE GRIEELEY SCHACHT DECLARES THAT HE IS VISITING INDIA AS A TOURIST. HIS BUSINESS IS MERE SIGHT-SEEING. HIS FIRST ENGAGEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY IS A MEETING WITH SELECTED GERMANS IN THE CITY.

REAL PURPOSE

To those who have read the sensational disclosures made by a Paris journal about two years ago, of Dr. Goebbels' secret circular to agents in foreign countries regarding the technique of Nazi propaganda, the visit to India of this ingenious Nazi leaders will be easily intelligible.

Dr. Schacht addressed a private gathering of Germans at the German Club. On arrival at the Club he was received by Dr. Oswald Urchs, the Leader of the Nazi Party in India and others. He was introduced to the gathering, whom Dr. Urchs addressed in German. On behalf of the Germans in India and the Nazi Party of India, Dr. Urchs welcomed Dr. Schacht and spoke about his invaluable contribution towards the building up of Nazi Germany and its economics and finance.

Dr. Urchs specially welcomed Dr. Schacht because he had come to India at a time when the Indian public opinion was increasingly anti-German.

Dr. Schacht who also spoke in German, expressed his joy to be among his countrymen who were carrying on the "National Socialist" mission in the far off corners of the world. He then referred to the most cordial relations which existed between India and Germany during and after the last war, and said that it was the sacred duty of every German to re-establish this relation at any cost. This he stressed was more necessary to-day than at any other time in the history of the German people, because, he is understood to have said, they were surrounded by enemies and certain Powers were trying to destroy their political, cultural and economic independence.

Dr. Schacht, it is understood, said that he had great faith in the Germans in Germany and abroad, and he was sure they would do their sacred duty when "the time comes."

After the meeting the German National Anthem was played and all present gave their Nazi salute.

When the guests left the Club, Dr. Schacht and a few important Nazis retired for a private chat in a closed room of the Club.

DERBY CALL-OVER

LONDON: April 11.

Following is the call-over on Derby:—

10|1 Blue Peter, Fox Cub.

100|8 Roger Stone Castle, Fairstone, Casanova.

100|6 Triguero, Foxbrough (all offered).

20|1 Dhoti.

33|1 Fair Chance (taken and offered).

Foxbrough fell from favouritism following yesterday's defeat when it finished seventh.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST RESERVATION OF KENYA HIGHLANDS

MOMBASA: April 11.

A mass meeting of 10,000 Indians, Arabs and natives adopted a resolution protesting against the British Government's Order-in-Council, reserving highlands for the settlement of Europeans.

The meeting, which was orderly, was addressed in six languages.—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF PALESTINE

Representatives Of Arab States Discuss New Br. Proposals

CAIRO, April 11.

Egypt's Ambassador in London has brought certain suggestions from the British Government modifying various points in its proposed Palestine policy which he communicated to the Egyptian Prime Minister.

These points have been the subject of informal conversation at Cairo between the leaders of Arab States and the Prime Minister.

Representatives of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the Egyptian Prime Minister are here and to-morrow they discuss the British proposals.—Reuter.

ZIONIST LEADER FLIES TO CAIRO

CAIRO, April 11.

Dr. Weizmann, Zionist leader, arrived unexpectedly from Palestine by air this morning and conferred for an hour with the Egyptian Premier, Mahmud Pasha.

The Jewish Telegraphic agency understands that Dr. Weizmann's visit is closely connected with the visit of Egypt's London Ambassador and of Emir Feisal of Saudi Arabia at present to Cairo.

King Farouk is confined to bed with a mild attack of chicken-pox.—Reuter.

DR. COLIJN SAYS HOLLAND IS AFRAID OF NONE

AMSTERDAM, April 11.

"We are not afraid of any hostile action being taken against Holland," declared Dr. Colijn in a broadcast to the people. "We only want to show that we are determined to maintain our independence and neutrality in all circumstances on all sides. There is no ground whatever for believing that the Government feared a direct threat. Their relations with all foreign powers are good. The general situation in Europe is responsible for the special measures which will be maintained until tranquillity is restored. Meanwhile the people should go quietly about their work."—Reuter.

Special To "Chronicle"

MAHATMA VISITS RESIDENT GIBSON

Reticence About Result Of 75-Minutes' Conversation

RAJKOT, April 11.

Mahatma Gandhi had a 75-minutes talk with the Resident, Mr. Gibson.

Mahatma Gandhi looked cheerful when he left the Residency at 4-20 p.m.

Emerging out of Mr. Gibson's residence with a smile on his face, Gandhiji drove straight to Anand Kunj.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Asked whether he expected an early settlement of the Rajkot impasse in view of his discussion with Mr. Gibson, Gandhiji answered with his characteristic smile: "I had a talk with Mr. Gibson for seventy minutes, but I don't know what will happen."

Approached by the representative the Resident declined to say anything about the interview, as that was considered "confidential."

GANDHIJI WALKS PART OF DISTANCE.

At about 3 in the afternoon Mahatma Gandhi left for the Residency to meet Mr. Gibson. As the motor car was not ready Mahatma Gandhi did part of the distance by walking in the hot sun and the rest in a tonga. The car followed him.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION.

The Muslim deputation waited to-night again on Gandhiji and discussed with him the question of their representation in the Reforms Committee for more than two hours.

Approached by Pressmen the deputation declined to say anything at this stage.

SARDAR-MAHATMA TALKS.

Immediately after the departure of the deputation Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was closeted with Gandhiji and again with Mr. U. N. Dhebar for some time, presumably on the question of the final nomination of the non-official member "vis-a-vis" Muslim representation.

It appears that the Muslims might now meet Mr. U. N. Dhebar and the local workers if necessary, in connection with their nomination.

RAMDURG DEPUTATION.

A deputation from Ramdurg arrived here this evening in order to appraise Gandhiji and Sardar with the latest situation in Ramdurg. They could not meet Gandhiji to-day as he was busy discussing with the Sardar matters concerning his interview with Mr. Gibson. The deputation is expected to meet Gandhiji and Sardar to-morrow.

VISIT TO FRONTIER.

A Lahore message says:—

According to advices received here from Delhi, Mahatma Gandhi will visit the Frontier in the end of May provided the Rajkot question is amicably settled by that time. It is understood that appeals have been made to Mahatma Gandhi to visit the Frontier as early as possible and find a solution of the various perplexing problems, including raids, murders and kidnappings of Hindus with which the province is at present faced.

MIRABEN MEETS MAHATMA.

Miraben, who has been staying in the Frontier for the last four months in connection with Khadi uplift work, paid a short visit to Delhi and had a talk with Mahatma Gandhi in regard to the starting of a branch of the All-India Spinners Association in the Frontier and development of woollen and cotton industries in the Province.—A.P. and U. P.

NO CHANGE IN A. I. C. C. DATES

Congress President's Reply To Tamil Nad P. C. C.

MADRAS, April 11

It is understood that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has informed the Tamil Nad Congress Committee of his inability to alter the date fixed already for the A.I.C.C. meeting.

It will be recalled that the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee had wired to Mr. Bose last week asking him whether it was possible for him to fix an earlier or later date for the meeting in view of the fact that many of the Madras members of the A.I.C.C. would have to attend sittings of the Legislature commencing on April 24.

A date earlier than April 20, the Congress President has replied would not suit him for reasons of health. Though personally he had no objection to the date being changed to the first week of May he could not take the initiative lest he be charged with dilatoriness.

Mr. Bose appears to have expressed the view that he could have the meeting postponed if Gandhiji agreed.—United Press

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Mr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed Choudhury, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee left for Jamadoba to meet the Congress President in connection with the arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.—United Press.

PESHAWAR: April 11.

His Excellency the Governor of N.-W. F. P. has given his assent to the N.-W. F. P. Muslim Waqf (Amendment) Act, 1939.—A.P.

HALIFAX MEETS MAISKY

French Ambassador At Foreign Office: King Meets Premier

NEW PARIS DECISIONS

PARIS, April 11.

The Cabinet met at 16-00 hours. Before the meeting M. Daladier conferred with M. Petain, who returned unexpectedly from Burgos.

The Cabinet concluded at 18-30 hours after approving measures decided by the Committee of National Defence on Sunday.

New Decisions

A communique after the Cabinet meeting stated that the Cabinet examined new decisions, which will be submitted to the Council of Ministers to-morrow for approval.

Charge Against Franco

It is reported in political circles that M. Petain, who conferred with M. Daladier and M. Bonnet wished to discuss firstly the failure of Italy to withdraw troops from Spain, secondly Spain's adherence to the Anti-Comintern Pact and thirdly, the slowness of the Spanish Government in receiving back refugees from France.—Reuter.

HALIFAX MEETS SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LONDON, April 11.

After seeing the Soviet Ambassador at the Foreign Office for over half an hour Lord Halifax visited Mr. Chamberlain at Number Ten Downing Street where the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet continued its deliberations on the European situation in the afternoon.

The French Ambassador M. Corbin called at the foreign office in the afternooon.

The King is returning to London unexpectedly from Easter vacation at Windsor this afternoon and will see Mr. Chamberlain at the Buckingham Palace on arrival and it is expected will return to Windsor afterwards.

Premier's Audience With King

Mr. Chamberlain's audience with the King at the Buckingham Palace lasted eighty minutes. The Prime Minister returned to Downing Street. The King returned immediately to Windsor.

It is understood that the sole reason for the King's visit to London was to learn at first hand of the international developments and at the same time save the Premier from travelling to Windsor.

Lords To Meet To-morrow

The House of Lords will meet at 15-00 on Thursday when Lord Halifax will make a statement in reply to a question by Lord Snell inviting a statement on the international situation, with particular regard to the Mediterranean area. The House of Commons will meet at 14-45 hours.—Reuter

Adriatic Under Complete Fascist Control

BELGRADE, April 10.

While Government maintains a reserved attitude, public opinion has become suddenly embittered against Italy.

During the holiday anti-Italian demonstrations on a small scale occurred in Belgrade and Skoplye.

It is pointed out that Italy now could close the Adriatic at will leaving Salonika as Yugoslavia's only source of supply by sea except for a circuitous route through the Bosphorous and up the Danube.—Reuter.

NO BRITISH GUARANTEE TO GREECE YET

LONDON, April 10.

Reports current to-night of British guarantee to Greece are not strictly in accordance with facts, states Reuter's lobby correspondent.

The position after to-day's Cabinet meeting appears to be that the Ministers had under consideration the steps necessary to ensure that following Italy's occupation of Albania the position of Greece, including Corfu, is in no way jeopardised.

The Ministers are known to take the view that the present position in Eastern Mediterranean must not be upset.

Daring Allahabad Burglary

Police Hunt For Thief Who Entered Museum Through Skylight

ALLAHABAD, April 11.

A sensational theft has taken place in Allahabad Municipal Museum from where a gold casket valued at over Rs. 4,000 and presented to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru during his visit to Singapore was found removed between April 6 and 7.

The thief is stated to have let himself into the Museum through the skylight by means of a wire rope and removed the casket by breaking open the heavy plate glass of the case, in which it was deposited. Other silver caskets in the Museum presented to Panditji during his All-India tours, were found undisturbed.

HISTORY OF CASKET

The missing casket was presented, it will be recalled, by the Indian community of Singapore in 1937 to Pandit Nehru in commemoration of his distinguished visit to their place. It will also be recalled that customs duty of over Rs. 1,500 had to be paid on this casket at the Indian port of landing. Subsequently there were questions in the Assembly about this duty and Sir James Grigg agreed to refund it.

This casket together with hundreds of others was presented by the Pandit to the All-India Congress Committee and loaned by them to the Allahabad Museum.

A large room in the Museum is full of these caskets and other mementos of Pandit Jawaharlal's tours. The gold casket, which has been removed, it is understood, had not been insured.

The Police who were communicated with immediately on the discovery of the theft are carrying on extensive search and enquiries, Pt. Brijmohan Vyas, the Executive Officer, is also taking all possible steps to trace the culprits.

HUNT FOR CULPRITS.

The casket, it is stated, was made of very fine yellow Chinese gold, which is purer and finer than the usual gold in the market. This gold is understood can easily be distinguished and goldsmiths and dealers in gold are especially requested to keep a watchful eye on any such gold that may come their way.—United Press.

ITALIAN GUARANTEE TO GREECE

PARIS, April 10.

It is learned that Greek newspapers to-morrow will publish the text of a statement in which Italian Government guarantees the absolute territorial integrity of Greece according to an Athens' despatch.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TROOPS LAND NEAR HONGKONG

HONGKONG, April 11.

Japanese troops are reported to have landed on the coast about four miles to the north of the British territory.—Reuter.

Desertions From League

GENEVA: April 11.

Hungary and Peru have notified their resignation from the League.—Reuter.

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42 SITUATION VACANT.

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Wanted Managers, Organisers, Inspectors, Accountants and Clerks for our proposed offices to be opened in Indian States. Salary according to qualifications. T. A. according to rules. Apply on prescribed forms which can be had on remitting Rs. 1-4-0 by money order to the Legal Reserve Insurance Co., Limited Jammu. (Kashmir State.) Chairman, Major General Rai Bahadur Dewan Bishan Dass C.S.I., C.I.E., Ex-Prime Minister Jammu. (11586)

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To Let—Decent and airy Blocks and Rooms. At Wassiamull Building, Charni Road Junction, Grant Road. Apply; "D" Block, 5th floor, or Messrs Wassiamull Assomull and Co., Kalbadevi Road, T. No. 21338. (11579)

To let—Ground Floor of Kennya Cottage, Ghod Bunder Road, Opp. Govt. Aerodrome, Juhu. Rent Rs. 70/- per month. Apply Air Services of India Ld. Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate St. (10970)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

A very nice and airy Bungalow is to let for school at Vile-Parla just near the Jain Sanatorium apply to A. M. Raja, Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar Bombay 9. 'Phone No. 22634. (11613)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Right Contraceptive Jelly, our make according latest researches. Re. 1/4 per tube. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11366)

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1938 Deluxe Plymouth, 7-9 Seater Sedan, first class condition, taxed 1940 done 9000 miles original nett price 5,800/- Sold for Rs. 4,000/- Apply Post Office Box 542, Bombay. (11615).

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Wanted Agents to secure order of our silk cloth and sarees on a monthly salary and allowance of Rs. 150. Apply for terms and free samples. Suda Brothers (Regd.) Civil Lines, Ludhiana. (11590)

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Policy No. 317950 on the life of Mr. H. P. Sarda is LOST and that the surrender value in entire cancellation of the Policy will be paid to the assured unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date. All claims after the expiration of the said period of one month will be considered waived and of no effect.

Bombay, 6th April 1939.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.

(10982)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD. S. D. 30.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 33593 in respect of Ten Ordinary Shares Nos. 346295 to 346304 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. standing in the names of Mr. Framroze Rustomji Dubash and Mrs. Sherene Framroze Dubash has been LOST, MISLAID or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 1 month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

10981.

Spend

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In Charming

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G. I. P. RAILWAY BOMBAY.

(10923)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1939, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.)

PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 11th April, 1939.

10985.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

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(Sd.) RAMRIKHDAS DEOKARANDAS.

11621.

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Service is temporary.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Bhavnagar State,
BHAVNAGAR.

(10979).

Legal Notices

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THAT any person having any claim right, title or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

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ALL that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 260 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1207-1208, New No. 9373, Old Survey No. 1-2/2307 and New Survey No. 3759, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 95, Street No. 5 (a) 11 all which premises are situate at and on the East side of TEMKAR STREET at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Temkar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Jooma Hassan and on or towards the South by the property of Masjid of Mahomedan Moosajee.

Bombay, dated this 11th day of April, 1939.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

10984.

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RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FIRST BHATWADY LANE NEAR OPERA HOUSE TRAM TERMINUS, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will, under instructions from The Court Receiver, Bombay as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1 of 1937 (Goraksknath Ramchandra Rele v/s. Gopinath Sitabai alias Gulabbai widow of Ramchandra Rele and Another) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 21st day of November, 1938 passed in the said Suit, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April 1939 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (cess redeemed) with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Bhatwadi 1st Lane containing by admeasurement 435 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 267, New Nos 1855 and 1856, old survey No. 574 and New Survey Nos. 7897 and 7898 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 1402 and 1403 of Girgaum Division and assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward Nos. 353, 354 and 355 New Street Nos. 22 and 24 and bounded on the East by the said 1st Bhatwadi Lane, on the West partly by the Property of Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas and partly by the Property of Ramrao Ramkrishna, on the North by the Property of Pathare Prabhu Charities and on the South by the Property of Pirojbai Velinker and which said premises are now in the possession of the Vendor and his tenants.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud & Co. Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at their Office at No. 101, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

PIN THE TRAITOR

WHO SELLS HIS PEOPLE'S FREEDOM TO THE FOREIGNER!

THIS IS THE MESSAGE OF

"DAUGHTER OF THE MARATHAS"

THUNDERING AT THE

MAJESTIC

DAILY 4-30, 7-15 & 10
HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 1-45

Booking: PEERLESS PICTURES, BOMBAY 4.

GARY COOPER

He holds her in his arms—kisses her—then tries to forget her.

MARLENE DIETRICH

The girl whom the world can't forget—but Gary tries to.

in

MOROCCO

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

TO-DAY AT

PATHE

3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

'Phone: 41561

SECOND WEEK

THEY SAY IT IS

STARK REALISM

WADIAS'

present

DEMONS OF THE WILD ON A RAMPAGE!

IN

JUNGLE KING

Featuring

JOHN CAVAS
PRAMILLA, AGHA MEHRU (GORILLA)

LAMINGTON

TO-DAY AT
5-15, 7-45 & 10-15 P.M.

SECOND WEEK

IT DEFIES COMPETITION!

Pictures may come and Pictures may go—

But here is the GREATEST of all pictures that stands as the only ATTRACTION of the city.

NEW THEATRES' Sensational Screen Epic

Dushman

(THE ENEMY)

Starring: SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, Jagadeesh, Prithwiraj, Nemo, etc.

Directed by: NITIN BOSE.

in EIGHTH Elequent Week

KRISHNA

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

NINTH **9** NIFTY WEEK!

HUNS PICTURES'

UNIVERSALLY POPULAR MARATHI ENTERTAINMENT

Devata

AT

WEST-END

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

MATINEES AT 1-45 ON HOLIDAYS

To-day ZENANA SHOW AGAIN AT 1-45

CIRCLE TALKIES NASIK 4TH WEEK

—A SUPREME RELEASE—

"RICE" "RICE" "RICE"

For high class genuine Dehra Dun Basmati Rice, kindly apply to Sewakram Madhoram Nagalia, Dehradun. Nature's wonderful gift, most nutritious, delicious and charming in appearance. Trial solicited. (11623)

NEXT SATURDAY

In aid of ABDUL KARIM MEMORIAL FUND

GRAND MUSIC & DANCE

CONCERT

on the 15th April at 5-30 p.m. Celebrated artists join hands and give the choicest music

at

Cowasji Jehangir Hall

Don't Miss it

WINGS OF THE NAVY

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

VISIT

THE FIFTH

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

NOW OPEN AT

AZAD MAIDAN

DHOBI TALAO

A variety of Quality Goods from Kashmere, Punjab, Sind, Madras, Mysore, Bengal, etc., on Exhibition and Sale at Manufactures prices.

AMUSEMENT PARK

A TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION
Admission Fee: Ans. 2.
Children: An. 1.

EVERY EVENING from 5 to 11-30

THOUSANDS ARE PRAISING IT——

——This is why you must see it to-night with your family——

"BIRTH OF SHIVAJI"

Minerva's Mammoth Historical hit

Directed by K. DHAIBER and starring Flashing AMEENA with S. Baburao, Mrs. VIMALA VASISHTHA, ATHAVALE and others in the supporting cast——

now drawing packed houses at

CENTRAL

Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m
Matinee at 2 p.m. on Sat., Sun and holidays—

Family Circle annas 14 only. Advance booking arranged for Family Circle and above.

PLAZA—Dadar

Prabhat's Social Super

MAZA MULGA

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Wanted School In Every Village To Eradicate Illiteracy

Kher's Assurance Of Govt. Encouragement To Villagers Of Juhu Tara

Government realised that the Koli community were by tradition and custom a sea-faring people and they deserved every kind of help and support both in the matter of fishing and coastal traffic, declared the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, at a meeting held on Monday last, at Juhu Tara, a small fishing village near Juhu, the health resort of Bombay.

The occasion was the prize distribution at the local and only school run by the Jan Seva Mandal, over which the Premier presided and distributed prizes to the boys and girls of the school.

Welcoming the Prime Minister, Smt. Usha Setalvad, the President of the Mandal observed that it was a great pleasure that the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, despite his heavy engagements agreed to preside over the function. The pleasure was all the greater, not merely because he was the Premier of Bombay, but also because he had once conducted literacy classes in the same village, himself.

Proceeding, she said that when first she had tried to mingle with the village children, the women asked her if she was really mad to have come and mixed with their own children. But those days were happily gone and to-day Juhu Tara was on the path of progress and the Jan Seva Mandal which served all without the distinction of caste or creed was a living example of this spirit of progress.

NEEDS OF TARA JUHU

This small village, Smt Usha Setalvad continued, had its own problems. There was not enough space in the school to accommodate the growing number of children. The fishing trade had suffered owing to outside competition. The villagers had to pay a municipal tax which did not bring them adequate returns in the shape of amenities. The Municipality had not given a grant to the one and only school of the village. Sanitation and water-supply were not what they should be.

The Jan Seva Mandal aspired to build a school and introduce the Wardha Scheme in the near future. Also, the Mandal would be undertaking an exhaustive Adult Education scheme this year, and it hoped that they would be able to get the help and co-operation of Government in these matters.

On behalf of the Mandal, she assured the Premier of their full co-operation in rendering the Government Prohibition scheme a thorough success.

After the distribution of prizes, the Hon. Mr. Kher addressed the gathering. His own visit to Tara Juhu, he said, reminded him of his visit and efforts in building up the Chamdewalla-ki-Wadi at Khar (since re-named as Kherwadi) and hoped that this village too would progress on similar lines.

A CRUCIAL PROBLEM.

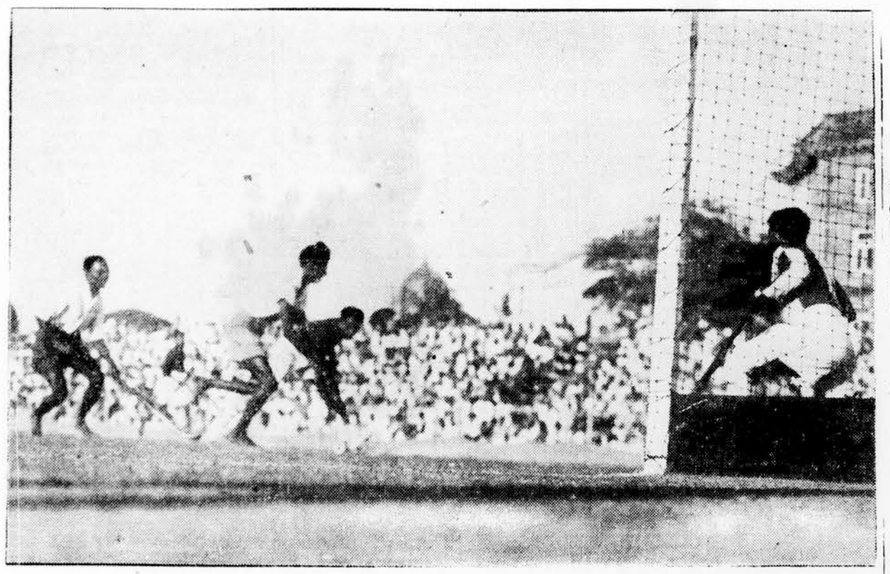
Education was a crucial problem in the 22,000 and odd villages of the Bombay Province and they could hope of complete eradication of illiteracy if they could have a school in every one of these villages. The rate of progress hitherto would mean 920 years before illiteracy could be removed. Government, therefore, wanted that everything should be done to speed up the literacy campaign, and he assured them that voluntary schools would be encouraged with suitable grants, if people who could run them only came forward.

The younger generation could, if only they made an attempt, drive illiteracy away from this land. He hoped this village would set an example to the whole Presidency by having not a single illiterate person amidst them.

It was rather an unfortunate tendency of many Municipalities to look to the needs of the rich, at the expense of the poor, and therefore he would advise them that they should spare no effort in securing the legitimate amenities they desired to have.

Replying to an address in which a grievance was made of the Kolies having been classified as "Intermediate Classes", the Premier pointed out that the Kolis were not so backward as their unfortunate brethren of the "Depressed Classes" and their outlook should be to attain progress and to see that they belonged very soon to the Advanced

(Continued in Col. 3).



Dhyanchand of the Jhansi Heroes scoring a goal against the Crown Sport Bangalore during Monday's Hockey Match.

Anti-Nazi Demonstration in New York City. Czechoslovak Sokols in colourful uniforms carrying posters in the demonstration.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:- Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madura and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 2-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday a Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wesdnesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

PESHAWAR, April 11.—The Control of the militarily-administered area of Waziristan was handed over yesterday to the Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province, Sir George Cunningham, who is also Governor of the province.—United Press.

100% Audience Picture—
EVEREST'S
SITARA
Directed & Produced by EZRA MIR
Coming Very Soon at
Imperial Cinema
Lamington Road.

On the Shoulders of the People
To the Height Of Popularity!
SAGAR—
Once Again Beats All Records
In This Sensational Social Drama
HER LAST DESIRE
Starring:
YAKUB, MAYA BANNERJEE, SATISH SANKATHA, B. ADVANI, JYOTI
Direction:— YAKUB
NOW AT
Minerva
Daily 4-30—7-15—10 P. M.
Matinee at 1-45 on Holidays
— A SUPREME RELEASE—

Suburban Busmen's Strike

Union Appeals For Govt. Intervention

The Secretary of the Suburban Busmen's Union has issued the following statement:—

"The strike of the Bandra Bus Workers has seen its fourth day. The spirit is just as jubilant and adamant as on the first day if not more. The workers are directing and operating a fleet of cars and taking the passengers free. The public is also co-operating to an extent unexpected even by the optimists amongst the workers. They enjoy the free ride at the same time they do not forget the box placed by the President of the Union Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas."

"The feeling amongst the public is increasing that it is high time the Government intervened and brought about a settlement."

DONATIONS OF Rs. 1,201 TO APANG SEVASHRAM, UJJAIN

The Apang Sevashram Ujjain has received a donation of Rs. 1,000 from an anonymous gentleman through Seth Saheb Jagjiwandas Dossabhai of Bombay. The donor has marked this sum for building two rooms in the Ashram premises.

The Ashram has also received two other donations of Rs. 201. Rs. 100 from B. G. Palande of Gwalior in memory of his late father Tatya Saheb Palande, and Rs. 101 from V. G. Ambardekar Gwalior according to the wishes of his late father G. V. Amberdekar, Retired D. I. G. Education, Gwalior State.

(Continued from Col. 2).

Classes, and not to try to revert to "Backward Classes"

ASSURANCE OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

In the end, the Premier assured them that in the matter of fishing and service on coastal traffic, they would get all the encouragement they deserved at the hands of Government, who were taking suitable steps in securing for them the benefits of "Deep Sea Fishing".

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Tuesday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, allowed an extension of the bail period of Maganlal Jaykishan, Ibrahim Abdul Hussain and Begraj Shivnarain, the first two till the 25th of this month and the last man till the 2nd of next month.

All the accused have been arrested on a complaint preferred by the Ditmar representations in Bombay, that counterfeit mantles purporting to be Ditmar Incandescent Lamp mantles were being sold as genuine in Bombay, and elsewhere.

It is alleged that the above persons who "are members of two entirely different parties" were printing envelopes with the Ditmar mark thereon, and filling them with cheaper mantles locally manufactured. The "modus operandi" of these persons is said to have been to buy local mantles at Rs. 4 per gross and after filling them in the Ditmar envelopes sell them at Rs. 10 to wholesalers, who sold them in the mofussil at Rs. 12. The genuine article cost Rs. 14-8 per gross.

It is said that the counterfeits are so well made that they cannot be distinguished from the genuine ones.

Two other persons are expected to be arrested in this connection.

The third accused has been arrested as, it is alleged he was found selling the counterfeit articles at Kolhapur.

Deputy Inspector Hampton, had, it is said, a hard time in chasing this man from place to place, and had to fly last month to Kolhapur and later to Poona to arrest him. When he reached Kolhapur he discovered that he was late by an hour and that the accused had left for Poona by bus.

Fatal Fall

A mistry named Ramshevak Kashiram (50) while giving instructions to workers on the scaffolding round the tower of the Petit Institute building, which is under construction, lost his balance and fell down. While dropping down he intercepted another worker, named Namvarsingh Kunjbihari (30), who was swept off his feet in the collision, both of them falling on the terrace of the fourth floor of the building front, a height of about thirty feet. Both were removed to the G. T. Hospital, where the mistry died shortly after admission on April 7. The other man died today.

At the inquest on the mistry to-day a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Muslim Woman's Heroism

Hiding her bleeding and disfigured face with one hand, a young Muslim woman Malanbi struggled courageously with the man who had inflicted serious injuries on her and managed to drag him out of the house to the nearest police constable for arrest.

This act of bravery on the part of a woman barely beyond her teens was narrated before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, when the Maharbourie police asked for the remand of Satte Mahomed Tisan Khan who is alleged to have bitten off the nose of Malanbi because she did not give him food as soon as he demanded it.

Malanbi and Satte Mahomed, according to the story narrated in the Court, were living together at Two Tanks but not very happily. Malanbi complained of ill-treatment and neglect.

On the 10th instant the accused unexpectedly returned home after an absence of five days and demanded food without delay. Malanbi wished to tell him how miserable she was because of the ill-treatment meted out to her. Satte Mahomed who was enraged because he was given a talking to instead of food declared she was unfaithful to him, and, it is alleged, bit off her nose.

Though writhing in pain Malanbi struggled with the man and managed to drag him out of the house and hand him over to the police. She later went to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

The police stated that Malanbi's face was permanently disfigured.

The accused was granted bail.

HANSA's Music,
RAMA SHUKUL's Valour
DESAI's Pranks
MUMTAZALI's Dance Duets
with SAROJ BORKAR
RANI BALA's Dance
ROXY
Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P. M.
In Bombay Talkies' Latest Hit

NAV-JEEVAN
SCREEN'S FIRST POPULAR
COMEDY
It's Rollicking
It's LAUGHTER-PACKED
SEE IT TO-DAY
NOW IN
3rd WEEK

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

HIC JACET
LEWIS SINDLER
R.I.P.
FOR 14 YEARS PROP MAN IRVING SINDLER HAS HAD HIS NAME SOMEWHERE IN EVERY FILM HE HAS WORKED ON..... IN "WUTHERING HEIGHTS" IT APPEARS ON A TOMBSTONE.
PETER LORRE
WHOSE HORROR ROLE IN "M" FIVE YEARS AGO MADE HIM FAMOUS, HAS TURNED DOWN 10 SIMILAR PARTS SINCE THEN WHICH WOULD HAVE EARNED HIM $250,000.'
Bruno 2-24
BRIAN AHERNE, WHILE DRIVING TO THE STUDIO TO FACE A FIRING SQUAD IN THE EXECUTION SCENE FOR "JUAREZ," NARROWLY ESCAPED THE REAL THING WHEN A RABBIT HUNTER'S BULLET CRASHED THROUGH HIS WINDSHIELD.

Bhagwant Club Surprise Critics

MANAVADAR GO DOWN IN AGA KHAN HOCKEY

The Bhagwant Club belied the expectations of critics yesterday when they got the better of Manavadar who, after their recent showing in an exhibition match, had been marked out as the probable finalists in this year's Aga Khan. The winners, in keeping with their reputation as a team which improves with every match, showed a totally unexpected improvement on their previous performance, and the margin of two goals which they secured over their opponents is a true reflex of the comparative merits of the side.

Both teams played good and clever hockey, and there was not a dull moment in all the sixty minutes of play. What eventually turned the tide in Balwant's favour was their evenly balanced attacking line with a fit man in every place, while the losers' front line was a blending of brilliance and mediocrity in an equal degree. Sultan Khan and Shahabudin were a class above their other colleagues from Manavadar, and showed that hockey can be both a science and an art. While it would seem invidious to single out any one of the Bhagwant men for a special mention—all of them fulfilled so well all that was expected of them—still one can't help remembering Kishan and that classic goal of his.

THE GAME

Immediately on commencement, Sultan Khan the Manavadar inside left, made his presence felt, and was concerned in three quick brilliant break-aways on his own. His finish, however, was poor, and all three shots went wide off the mark. These first quick preliminaries initiated by Sultan Khan envisaged a rather gloomy prospect for Balwants, but they fought back pluckily and carried the game to the Manavadar area; but not for long; for Sultan Khan again ran up into their circle, and had not Durga Prasad chopped his stick out of his hands, he might have put a finishing touch to that movement. The resultant penalty brought no benefit to Manavadar.

And then Bhagwant made a real raid on Manavadar, but Nasir was treated in the same fashion as Sultan Khan had been a minute before, and the penalty corner that was awarded in consequence brought Bhagwant's no advantage.

MANAVADAR SCORE

The game now reverted to Bhagwant's circle, and their goal suffered a regular fusillade of shots, but Roberts came off gloriously and did not concede a point. In the 20th minute, however, Roberts went down, Shahabudin's shot whizzing into the Balwant net over his head. (1-0).

BHAGWANTS EQUALISE

This lead for Manavadar, however, was shortlived, for within 3 minutes Kishan, the Balwant outside right, covered half the field at a terrific pace, swerved inwards to the Manavadar circle and brought his side on terms. (1-1).

BHAGWANTS' GO AHEAD

On resumption, Bhagwant took control of the game and altered its entire complexion. In the second minute, a grand movement between Kishan and Zutshi resulted in the latter sending a fine pass to McMurray on the left, the last named sending in a first-timer that gave the Manavadar custodian no chance (2-1). Two minutes later, the same player put Bhagwant Club on a safe footing by converting a long corner. (3-1).

There were now about 15 minutes of play left, but Bhagwant's continued monopolising the exchanges for the major portion of this period, and although Manavadar had two penalty bully's awarded than, Bhagwants held their lead intact until the blow of the final whistle.

RESULT:—

BHAGWANT CLUB 3 goals.
MANAVADAR 1 goal.

TEAMS:—

MANAVADAR:—A. A. Khan; F. Khan and S. Mahomed Husein; M. Y. Queshi, Shahnoorkhan, and Shafaat Khan; Shahabuddin, Gurbachan Singh, Ahmed Khan, Sultan Khan and Nawab Saheb.

BHAGWANT CLUB:—Roberts; Nabi Shah and Moses. Abdul, Durga Prasad, and Rozerio; McMurray, Manzoor, Zutshi, Nasir and Kishan.

Umpires:—Messrs. J. Pinto and Cyriaco D'Souza.

To-day's Game

5-30 p.m. Jhansi Heroes v. Bhopal Wanderers.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. A musical medley. 8-50 News in English.

12-30 p.m. Prem-ki-Baten. 12-40 Maser Purushottam 12-50 Three Tarangs. 1-0 Market rates and announcements. 1-10 Over a cup of tea. 1-20 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Dadra and geets. 3-45 With one voice. 4-0 Ladio Ploglam. 4-15 Instrumental duets. 6-0 V. A. Kagalkar of Belgaum. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Sundrabai. 8-0 Wit and Nitwit. 8-15 Najuk Kam (Marathi) by B. R. Bhagwat. 8-30 V. A. Kagalker. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Master Purushottam. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 Sundrabai. 10-10 World affairs. 10-25 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 10-40 V. A. Kagalkar. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m & 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 & 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay 1. 6-30 Children's hour (English). 7-30 to 8-0 As in Bombay 1. 8-0 Story in music. 8-30 to 9-50 As in Bombay 1. 9-50 Grace Belcourt and her trio. 10-10 Records. 10-25 Mehli Mehta (violin). 10-40 Leo De'Souza: Tenor. 10-50 Grace Belcourt & her trio. 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 p.m. Songs of Jack Hulbert. 12-50 Music. 1-17 Music. 1-30 School Broadcast. 1-50 Music. 2-5 Stories from Pilgrim's Progress by Prof. S. N. Mitra. 2-20 Ten Minutes. 5-0 Favourite records 5-30 For countryside. 6-30 Preeti Bose. 6-40 Uttara Devi. 7-0 Meera Devi. 7-20 Madhuri Dey. 7-40 Binapani Mukherjee II. 8-5 Innocents abroad, 1 (Bengali) by Kumari Pramathesh Chandra Barua. 9-10 In lighter vein (violin) Recital by Hubert Madge. 9-25 Interlude. 9-30 Talk of town by Mrs. E. K. Forsyth. 9-45 Ted Frangopoulo and his Blue Harmony Boys.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

7-0 p.m. With villagers. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. M. S. Muthukrishnan vocal. 5-30 M. Ramaswami Pillai Jalatarangam. 6-0 M. S. Muthukrishnan vocal. 6-10 Flute and violins. 6-30 M. Ramaswami Pillai Jalatarangam. 7-0 Veena V. Gotuvadyam. 7-15 Speech Complex (Tamil) by T. Chengalvarayan. 7-30 Chevali Krishnamurthy. 8-30 Shrimati C. S. Rajam: vocal. 9-20 Now you know where you live by, G. L. Rossiter. 9-35 V Santhanamiah: violin.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1. 6-0 Bhajan. 6-20 Favourite Poems 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1. 9-35 Max Miller: Comedian. 9-45 Tap your toes. 10-10 Gentlemen of Madras Radio Choral society. 10-30 Epilogue.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and party of Amritsar. 6-20 Ferozabai of Lahore. 6-35 A violin recital. 6-40 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and Party of Amritsar. 7-0 For countryside. 7-45 Let us go cut with them. 8-0 Badr-unnisa of Santokhgarh. 8-20 Ahmadi Khan. 8-25 Ferozabai of Lahore. 8-45 Badr-un-Nisa of Santokhgarh. 8-55 Nautch Gat. 9-0 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and Party of Amritsar. 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 Human Nature in Politics: by G. C. Chatterjee. 10-5 Rerozabai of Lahore. 10-15 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and Party. 10-35 Siraj Ahmad. 10-40 Ferozabai of Lahore Sindhi geet.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. B.S. Pathak. 6-25 Rasoolanbai of Benres. 6-50 Radio Orchestra. 7-0 For Children. 7-30 B. S. Pathak. 7-50 Tunes of yesterday A duet from (Mahabharata). 8-0 Rasoolanbai of Benares. 8-25 Tabeeb (Hindustani) by Ansar Nasri. 8-50 Rahmat Ali. 9-0 Rasoolanbai of Benares. 9-50 B. S. Pathak. 10-10 Records. 10-35 Rasoolanbai of Benares.

Delhi—1, 2 And 3 Programmes

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 to 8-45 p.m As in Bombay 1. 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in Bombay 1. 6-10 Woman's world. 7-0 As in Bombay 2. 9-5 Musical Interlude. 9-50 As in Bombay 2.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Fol-de-Rols. 8-30 Empire orchestra. 9-30 News. 9-45 World Affairs. 9-0 George Scott-wood and his Grand Accordeon Band. 10-25 Sports news & market notes.

LITERACY DRIVE IN CITY

Branch And Ward Offices For Enrolment Of Volunteers

To facilitate enrolment of the Volunteers, from different centres, the Literacy Campaign Committee has opened several centres in all the Wards. The names of the enrolling Officers and the addresses of the Ward Enrolling Offices are as under which remain open in the morning between 7-30 and 9-30 and in the evening between 7-30 and 9-30.

The volume of work has increased in the central office to such an extent that it has been found necessary to open a branch office in the northern part of the city. Literacy Campaign Committee has, therefore, opened a new office in Damodar Thackersy Hall, Parel, Bombay. The Central Office is opened from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 p.m. The branch office is open from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. in the morning and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m in the evening.

The following are Ward enrolling offices:—

"A" WARD

1. K. N. Gaitonde, 2. Mr. K. R. Bangera, C/o Popular Ins. Co., Ltd., Prospect Chambers Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay.

"B" WARD

1. Mr. Madan Chetty, Gautam Nivas. Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

"C" WARD

1. Mr. Haridas Kalidas, Shree Jain Swayam Sevak Mandal, Godiji's Chawl, 2nd floor, Pydhoni, Bombay 3.

2. Mr. R. B. Patel, C/o Damodardas Purshottamdas Barfiwalla, 69, Bhuleshwar, Bombay 2. Tel. No. 26932.

"D" WARD

1. Mr. B. A. Golatkar, Secretary, Girgaum Vyamshala, Congress House.

2. Mr. D. B. Chindarkar, Secretary, Girgaum Vyamshala, Congress House.

3. Prof. N. J. Trivedi c/o 42, New Mira Buldg., 1st Floor, Parsiwada, Bombay.

4. Ramniklal D. Lakdawala, c/o 42, New Mira Bldg., 1st Floor, Parsiwada, Bombay.

5. Laghate Raghunath Vasudeo, Samarth Sadan, Benham Hall Lane, Bombay.

6. Mr. P. R. Rao, Dalton Institute, Tanker Villa, Gowalia Tank.

"E" WARD

1. Mr. Ramchandra N. Mhalji, Hindu Sahakari Seva Sangh, Shantaram Chawl, Mazgaon.

2. D. S. Deokule. Tejukaya Bldg., New Nagpada Road, Bombay.

3. Ganpatrao Narayan Sawant, Shrinivas Bulg., Chapsi Bhimyee Road.

4. Nilkanta Vinayak Khandkar, Mazgaon, Bombay.

5. Com. Babu Laxman Belose, Narharwalla Bldg., Arthur Road, Lalbaug.

"F" WARD

1. Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, M.L.A.,
2. Mr. Dhansukh Naik, Parel Congress Committee Office Poibavadi.
3. J. C. Maitra, Vasant Vihar, Tilak Road, Parsee Colony, Dadar.
4. Mr. Krishna Iyer, Hindi Class, Napoo Hall, Matunga.
5. Mr. R. K. Bhogale, Haji Kasam's Chawl, Lalbaug.
6. Mr. Vasudeo, D. Waranga Angami Chawl, Wadala.

"G" WARD

1. Mr. M. S. Kasbekar, 6, Subhadrasadan, North Gokhale Road, Dadar.
2. Mr. M. S. Rajadyaksh, 6, Subhadrasadan, North Gokhale Road, Dadar.
3. Mr. M. Balakrishna Rao, 6, Subhadrasadan, North Gokhale Road, Dadar.
4. Mr. C. B. Khedekar,
5. Mr. S. G. Palwankar, Messiwala Bldg., Elphinstone Road, Bombay 13.
6. Mr. R. S. Kajrolkar,
7. Mr. Krishna Deomkhkar, c/o Ganoo Padamkar, B. D. D. Chawl No. 21, Delisle Road, Bombay 13.

ASSISTANCE TO EXISTING PRIMARY EDUCATION CLASSES FOR ADULTS

The institutions which are conducting Literacy classes for adults in the city and suburbs of Bombay will be given assistance by the Bombay Adult Literacy Campaign Committee in popularising their schools or classes, during the month of May, which is the campaign month.

The authorities of such schools who need assistance are requested to put themselves in communication with the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

FELLOWSHIP OLD SCOUTS' CIRCLE

A meeting of the above circle will be held on Thursday the 13th April, 1939, at 8 p.m. at the Fellowship School, to plan out the definite ways in which Circle intends to co-operate with the Literacy Campaign. All members of the Circle, Rovers, and members of the Fellowship Union are requested to attend.

MASS LITERACY WILL BRING SWARAJ NEARER

But Campaign Needs Voluntary Workers With Tenacity Of Purpose, Says Mavlankar

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

THAT INDIA WILL BE NEARER HER GOAL OF SWARAJ ONLY WHEN THE 92 PER CENT. OF HER CITIZENS, WHO ARE NOW STEEPED IN IGNORANCE, START ENJOYING THE BENEFITS OF LITERACY, was stressed by the Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, presiding over a public meeting, held in connection with the National Week, in Jinnah Hall, this evening.

"What we are lacking in to-day is tenacity of purpose" added Mr. Mavlankar "and no movement aimed at improving the lot of our Motherland can meet with success unless we shake off our lethargy. Addressing audiences for hours on end will not bring us nearer our goal. What is needed is sustained effort in every sphere."

WANTED VOLUNTEERS.

Fervent appeals to the citizens of Bombay to co-operate in the literacy campaign inaugurated by the Government, were made at the meeting by Messrs. Nagindas Master, S. K. Patil, Govindrao Deshpande, Miss Godavari Gokhale, Mr. K. G. Vaidyanathan and Dr. P. S. Nair. A number of students who were present enrolled themselves as volunteers at the close of the meeting.

Referring to the campaign of literacy undertaken by the Bombay Government, Miss Godavari Gokhale said that it had created unexpected enthusiasm in labour areas as could be seen from the vast audiences that were present at the meetings held in those localities during the week. But mere addressing of meetings was not enough. What Bombay needed was an army of workers wedded to the cause of literacy. The campaign could be rendered effective only if two thousand citizens prepared for a strenuous period of tutorial work, enrolled themselves as volunteers. Appeals had been made to Bar Associations, volunteer and other organisations to co-operate in the matter of spreading literacy. The success of the movement, she said, would depend upon the extent of response to the appeals made by H. E. the Governor, the Premier and others when the campaign was launched.

500 SCHOOLS TO BE STARTED.

Miss Gokhale referred to the proposal for starting 500 schools in the city from May next in connection with the literacy drive and said that the work of the schools would be incomplete if every literate citizen did not take upon himself the task of educating at least ten of his illiterate brethren. If the campaign were to be a success, Bombay would be giving a lead to the rest of the cities in India.

ILLITERACY IN BOMBAY.

Prof. V. G Rao said that only 8 per cent. of Indians were literate as compared to 94 per cent. in England, 94.5 per cent. in America, 98 per cent. in Russia and 99 per cent. in Germany. According to the quinquennial report on the progress of education, more than half the citizens in Bombay were illiterate. The campaign that had now being undertaken was therefore a boon to the Provinces. But its success would entirely depend on the enthusiasm with which the citizens came forward to spread the message of literacy.

Mr. Govindrao Deshpande, asked how India could hope to make any rapid progress towards her goal until a large majority of her citizens who had been enfranchised had to be guided in the polling booth by means of symbols like a cycle or a horse because they were too backward to read the names of candidates.

PLEA FOR CONSCRIPTION.

Mr. Nagindas Master was of opinion that the literacy campaign could be rendered effective only if it formed a part of a regular programme spread over a fixed number of years as in the case of prohibition. It was necessary, he added, that each locality should have a band of workers pledged to root out illiteracy from their ward. He referred to a suggestion made in certain quarters that there should be conscription in colleges, at least among the students of Junior B.A., so as to enforce some kind of compulsory service in the cause of literacy.

NEED FOR SUSTAINED EFFORT.

The Hon. Mr. Mavlankar said that instead of indulging in lengthy speeches and discussions, if every citizen considered it his sacred duty to impart literacy to a few of his illiterate brethren, India would be nearer her goal. It did not matter whether a public meeting held in connection with the literacy campaign was well attended or poorly attended. What really mattered was whether citizens who joined the literacy campaign had tenacity of purpose.

Mr. S. K. Patil appealed to the younger section of the citizens to undertake the work of spreading literacy. There could be complete literacy in the country within ten years, he said, if each young man aimed at imparting literacy to ten people.

Mr. Patil thanked the Hon. Mr. Mavlankar for presiding over the meeting.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL DIAMOND JUBILEE

In connection with the diamond Jubilee celebration of St. Mary's High School, there will be a special Ladies' Evening from 4 to 6 p.m. There will be a Baby show. In Section A, B and C, babies up to six months 6 to 12 months and 12 to 24 months of age, will be admitted on payment of entrance fee of eight annas. The specialist judges will decide at 4-30 the contest and the nine cups presented by some Bombay doctors and others will be presented by lady Cowasji Jehangir to winners.

AN INTER PROVINCIAL WEDDING

Laxmi Baug, Bombay, was enfete to-day on account of the marriage of Mr. G. S. Panje, attached to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, the second son of Mr. S. R. Panje, District Board Engineer, and Miss Mukta Bai, the third daughter of Mr. J. Umanath Rao, Engineer of the Chidambaram Municipality, Madras Presidency. A large number of guests had come from Karnatak, Mysore and Madras. The Happy couple were the recepients of innumerable congratulatory messages and presents. The elaborate ceremonies of the day closed with a dinner party to-night for which covers had been laid for about 500 guests.

WRESTLING MATCHES IN NAGPUR

Thrilling Bout Between Zybisco And Jagat Singh

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The wrestling bouts in all in style on Sunday last at the Mohan Park, Nagpur, were full of thrills. Abdul Aziz scored a surprising victory over Ratan Singh within three minutes by a powerful arm-lock; Zybisco Milanowich drew with Jagat Singh after an interesting fight lasting for full thirty minutes; while Arjun Das defeated Buxi Singh in the third round, before a larger crowd than on the previous day.

Arjun Das has more experience than Buxi Singh is also much stronger and it must be said to the credit of Buxi Singh that he could prolong the fight till the third round. In the first round Arjun Das arm-locked Buxi Singh and would have finished him had not the gong come to the rescue of Buxi. The end of the second round saw Buxi Singh fully exhausted and in the third round Arjun Das caught Buxi Singh in the Indian Death Lock, incapacitated him, and was declared winner.

The fight between Zybisco Milanowich and Jagat Singh was extremely exciting. Jagat Singh successfully released from the arm-lock of Zybisco a number of times. It was quite evident that Zybisco possessed tremendous strength and no wrestler had uptil now shown equal to him in hand holds. For half an hour the two wrestlers engaged in furious fighting, exchanging tricks, and although at times one or the other was writhing in agony but none would not give up the fight.

Britain Retains World Hockey Championship

MONTREAUX, April 11.

In the world and European Rink Hockey Championships, Final, Great Britain, the holder won both titles defeating Italy (four/one) thus winning all six matches.

Great Britain has been unbeaten in the international competitions for twelve years. Portugal met Italy in an earlier match and Portugal were declared winners by two/one, but Italy protested and the match was replayed privately when Italy won by five/one.—Reuter.

THANA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The first match of the above tournament, run on a League system and open only to local clubs, was played on Saturday between the Merry-Makers and the K'Villa Blues and resulted in a draw each side scoring once.

The game was fast and the exchanges even. The K'Villa Blues settled quickly and got the lead through Dominic Serpes in the first fifteen minutes but the Merry-Makers failed to equalise before half time.

In the second half the Merry-Makers pressed hard and were determined to pull the game out of the five and ten minutes before the final whistle Ben Aguiar equalised.

The second game between the Thana Police Schools and the Arya Kreeda Mandal was one sided as the former got 8 goals without a reply, Dalvi shooting four. The Mandal boys though novices played a determined game, Ingle and Humane being the outstanding players.

"Jepson And Killedar Hockey Cup Tournament

Hockey clubs are advised that the entries for the "Jepson and Killedar Hockey Cups," which should have closed on April 12th, have been extended to April 16th.

The "draw" will take place at Christ Church High School (Badminton) Court on April 19th at 6-30 p. m.

Further particulars in connection with the tournaments may be had from Messrs. C. A. Peters or B. L. Passanah, Amber Tips Building, Shepherds Road, Byculla.

Wanted 'Bande Mataram' High School

A general meeting of the expelled students of the High School Section of the Osmania University was held on 10-4-39 at Gulbarga and the following resolution was adopted unanimously.

"We, the expelled students of the High School Section of the Osmania University Hyderabad State, who have suffered so much up to this time and who are ready to suffer anything even in the future for the sake of 'Bandemataram' the sacred word for Indians want that some such thing should be left in the 'Annals of India' as would be inspiring in the future.

And for the fulfilment of that purpose, we adopt the resolution that a school should be started in Sholapur for the expelled students and it should be named as 'Bandemataram High School.'"

Labour Camp Tenants' Committee

Mr. M. Madhavan of the Labour Camp Tenants Committee, Matunga, writes:

An extended meeting of the Labour Camp Tenants Committee, Matunga was held on Saturday in the open air at the Camp.

The meeting considered the preliminaries of the Annual Conference of the Committee to be convened in the second week of May. The meeting also discussed the suggestions from the members to place before the Municipality proposals for the disbursement of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned to provide amenities to the tenants.

Messrs. Salve, Gangurdi, Nikkam, Pagare and other prominent residents addressed the gathering of three hundred tenants. All major and minor inconveniences were discussed. Messrs. More, Shankerlingam and others delivered speeches stressing the need for co-operation to bring the Literary Campaign to a success. A Sub-Committee was formed to create enthusiasm amongst the tenants to form the maximum number of classes in the Labour Camp.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails and Superscribed Regd. and Unregd. letters and postcards for Mauritius and all Correspondence for Reunion per Extra S.S. "Dempo" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 15th and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 16th instant.

As the East Gulf Mail Steamer s.s. "Varela" is now due to sail on 13-4-39 after the arrival of English Mail Steamer s.s. "Strathaird" which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 13-4-39 at 12 noon the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G.P.O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregd. correspondence upto 12 noon on 13-4-1939.

Registered correspondence upto 11-30 a.m. on 13-4-39.

Parcels correspondence upto 9 a.m. on 13-4-39.

The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G.P.O. in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Japan per s.s. "Melbourne Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 and 4 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 12th instant.

FROM CONCENTRATION CAMP INTO EXILE

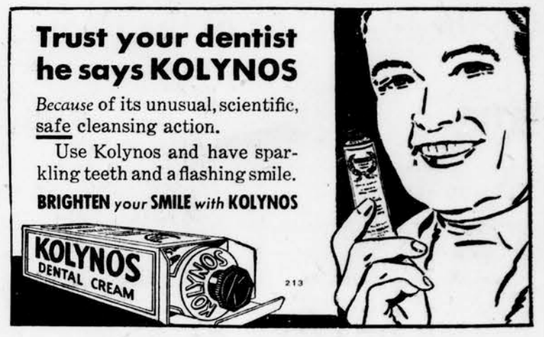
Appeal For Jew Refugees Fund

BOMBAY, April 11.

The Jewish Relief Association, Bombay, in an appeal to the Indian public for donations, give a graphic account of the pathetic plight of the 900 odd refugees, who passed through Bombay the other day by the "Conte Biancamano." Hundreds of such refugees, it is stated, came straight from the concentration camps on board the "Biancamano" at Genoa. These people are not released a day earlier. They must have their passage ready first and only then they are given permission to leave the country. With no change of clothes at all these refugees were made to leave the country straight from the concentration camp and all of them when they reached Bombay asked for soap.

There was a family of five, the parents, two daughters and a little boy of six. The boy had to board the vessel with a touch of Angina, appendix trouble developed and later the child died." The rest is in dire poverty and misery" says the appeal.

Contributions to the Jewish relief might be given at any branch of the Imperial Bank of India.


Trust your dentist
he says KOLYNOS
Because of its unusual, scientific, safe cleansing action.
Use Kolynos and have sparkling teeth and a flashing smile.
BRIGHTEN your SMILE with KOLYNOS
KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM

TROUBLE IN GETTING OR KEEPING MILK?
YOU need have no worries about the freshness and purity of the milk your baby needs. Use Klim. Klim is fresh, pure milk, powdered and packed by an exclusive sanitary process so that it keeps indefinitely without refrigeration.
You just mix Klim with boiled or drinking water as you need fresh milk for your baby. Order Klim today.
KLIM
The Milk That Keeps . . . And Keeps Its Natural Flavor

Public Debate
On 'ROYAL' JEWEL
'BRAMHACHARI'
ब्रम्हचारी
(The 'BACHELOR')
(Now In Continued Non-Stop)
32nd WEEK
On SUNDAY (16th inst.) at 9 a.m.
at the
K-O-H-I-N-U-R
CINEMA DADAR.

Cash Prizes of Rs. 50

to the FIRST FOUR WINNERS

Ladies & Gentlemen desiring to take part in the Debate shall please register their names (with addresses) with the Manager of THE KOHINUR Cinema BEFORE noon on Saturday the 15th inst.

Debators will be AT LIBERTY to speak either in Marathi, Gujarathi, Hindi or English as they like.

Admission for attendance at the Debate will be on payment of As. 4 per head. Admission-cards can be had from to-day from the Manager of the Kohinur Cinema.

The Proceeds of the Debate will be given away in CHARITY to a CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

MARATHI "BRAMHACHARI" AT KOHINUR.
HINDI "BRAMHACHARI" At NOVELTY.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 10, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 21, 1358
Parsi: Avan 9, 1308
Hightide: 5-23; 18-51
Lowtide: 0-09; 11-28
Sunrise: 6h 25m.
Sunset: 6h 55m
Legislative Assembly 11-30 a.m.
Bombay University B.T. and B.Sc. Examination Results at 2 p.m.

Thursday, April 13.

Legislative Assembly 11-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURORS

"Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A Question and Answer meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), evening at 6-15 at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

All volunteers of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present at Congress House to-morrow (Thursday), at 7 a.m. sharp

PLEA FOR HARDAYAL DAY

Pandit Kandarp Narain Mishra, has communicated the following message by wire to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, at Dhanbad:—"Request announce observance of All-India Day in honour of Lala Hardayal."

PANDIT OMKARNATH'S CONCERT

A musical concert of the Suburban Music Circle of Santa Cruz will be held on Saturday, 15th instant, at 9-30 p.m. at Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Saraswat Colony, Dadabhoy Road, Santa Cruz, when Pandit Omkarnath Thakur will entertain the members to vocal music.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) the paper to be read is.

"Some Triumphs of the Scientific Method in Anthropology, Part II," by Dr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., D. Litt.

URDU OR DEO NAGRI?

The following resolution has been passed by the "All-India Adarsh Hindu Sangh", Cawnpore branch in its meeting.

"Resolved that whereas the Government coins so far bear inscription regarding their values only in English and Urdu character; whereas knowledge of English and Urdu character is confined to a very small percentage of the population; whereas Deo Nagri is widely known throughout the whole of India, and whereas new coins are soon to be issued, it is strongly urged that the values of the new coins to be minted and issued shortly should be inscribed thereon in Deo Nagri character".

HOLIDAY TRIP OF MYSORE ASSOCIATION

Nearly 150 members of the Mysore Association including Ladies and Children went to Uran Island on Sunday morning on a Holiday Trip. Special arrangements were made in the gardens for dinner in the open yard where all the members enjoyed the beautiful cool breeze.

After the reception there was several side amusements and comic by Mr. T. P. Kaylasam. The party left for Bombay after enjoying the beautiful sunset at the Mora Warf.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Wings of the Navy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Out West with the Hardys" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Lost Horizon". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Morocco" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Thanks for Everything". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

"The Ethics of Prohibition" will be the subject at a public lecture by Mr. P. R. Ramchandra Rao of "Times of India" on Wednesday night at 8-30 p.m. The lecture will be followed by a discussion.

HEADMASTERS' ASSOCIATION

The ordinary meeting of the Head-Masters' Association will be held at the Union High School, 265 Khet Wadi Main Road, near Parekh Hospital, Bombay to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

MR. NURIE FOR NAVSARI

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, left for Navsari last evening (Tuesday) in connection with the Village Improvement Week. He will return to Bombay on the 14th April.

HELP LITERACY AND PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

Mr. C. J. Papaiya, Secretary, Suburban Students' Union, writes.

B.P.S.F. has resolved to eradicate illiteracy and evils of drunkenness and instructed all the affiliated students' unions to carry on the campaign of enlisting volunteers vigorously and thus help the Congress in this work. We, therefore, take this opportunity to call upon all the Suburban Students, irrespective of caste and creed to help their local congress committees in this task. We earnestly appeal all students to offer their services to their local Congress Committees for this great cause and respond in a befitting manner.

MEDICAL LICENTIATES

The General Body meeting of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association has passed the following resolutions:—

(1) "Resolved that the Bombay Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association fully approves the move of the Bombay Government to enforce total prohibition from 1st August 1939 in Bombay and offers its full support and services to the cause".

(2) "This General Body meeting of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association congratulates the Government of Bombay on their inauguration of the Literacy campaign for mass education in Bombay and offers its co-operation in the move."

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO

THERE ARE A DOZEN WAYS OF CREATING FOG FOR MOVIE SCENES. SPRAYED MINERAL OIL IS MOST OFTEN USED.
THE BUDGET FOR EACH JACK BENNY PICTURE ALLOWS HIM 1,500 CIGARS .... BUT HE IS EXPECTED TO SMOKE HIS OWN WHEN IN HIS DRESSING ROOM OR OFF THE SET.
JOAN CRAWFORD, DRESSED IN SHORTS, DIRECTED TRAFFIC AT A BUSY INTERSECTION AS A PUBLICITY STUNT WHEN SHE FIRST GOT INTO PICTURES.
2-25
(Copyright, 1939, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

ABDUL KARIM KHAN MEMORIAL

Concert At C. J. Hall

Anjanibai Wadker. **Gangubai Hangal.**

Anjanibai Wadker and Gangubai Hangal, well-known pupil of Savai Gandharva, will be among the artistes who will perform at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on 13th instant in aid of Abdul Karim Khan Memorial Fund.

National Week Programme

THE PROHIBITION DAY IN 'F' WARD.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the national week sub-committee of 'F' Ward District Congress Committee to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the open maidan opposite Khimji Vishram Chawl, Sewri to celebrate "the Prohibition Day" when Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A.) will preside and Dr. Anrolikar (M.L.A.) Sjt. Tulsidas Jadhaw (M.L.A.), Dr. V. B. Gandhi, Sjt. L. V. Kondaye, Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, Mr. K. N. Joglekar, Mrs. S. G. Patkar and others will speak.

To-day (Wednesday) 9 p.m. (S. T.)

Public Meeting at Palan Sojpal Chawls' Compound, Dadar (B. B. & C. I. Rly.), Hon. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister will preside and Sjt. Govindrao Deshpande, M.L.A., Dr. K. B. Antrolikar, M.L.A. and other prominent Congress leaders will address.

NATIONAL WEEK PROGRMAME IN 'G' WARD.

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held in the compound of "Madhav Bhuvan" Delisle Road, Lower Parel, on Wednesday (to-day) at 8-30 P.M. Messrs. Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai Patel, D. N. Wandrekar M.L.A., Gunwant Kapadia, D. S. Eorkar, Rajaram Sawant and others will address the meeting Mr. I. S. Patel will preside.

To-morrow (Thursday) 9 p.m. (S. T.)

Public Meeting at Dana Bunder, Mandvi. Hon. Mr. M. R. Desai, Revenue Minister will preside and Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Dr. Bhaskar Patel, Smt. Kantaben Khandwala, Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others will speak.

MEETING AT PALANJI SOJPAL COMPOUND

In connection with the National Week Celebration, there will be a meeting at the Palanji Sojpal Compound, Dadar (B.B. & C.I. Ry.) Mr. A. B. Latthe will preside and among the speakers will be Dr. K. B. Antrolikar, Mr. G. H. Deshpande and others

HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GHAZI OF IRAQ

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League a public meeting will be held behind Mandvi Post Office, Mohammed Ali Road today (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) to mourn the death of King Ghazi and to condole with the Royal Family and the People of Iraq. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, M.L.A., will preside.

Hon. Mr. Ghanshyam Singh (centre), Speaker of C. P. Assembly and Lala Deshbandhu Gupta (right), M.L.A., Punjab, flew from Juhu Aerodrome, Bombay, to Rajkot to consult Mahatma Gandhi on Satyagraha in Nizam's State.

Sir James Grigg, ex-Finance Member, India Govt., and Lady Grigg (centre), sailed for England by s. s. "Stathallan" on Saturday last. Sir Homi Mehta (left) was present on board the ship to see them off.

The Hemchandracharya Jain Gnyan Mandir (Temple of knowledge) which was declared open by Mr. K. M. Munshi on Friday at Patan.

National Week In 'D' Ward

HINDI ELOCUTION COMPETITION

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee 'Hindi Elocution Competition' will be held at Congress House to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal will preside

The subject:—"National Week and lessons of Jalianwala Baug."

The time:—10 minutes each.

Judges:—Prof. Indra, Sjts. Kashiprasad Singh and Joglekar Competitors are requested to be present at Congress House at 6 p.m.

FLAG SALUTATION AT WALKESHWAR

Under the auspices of the Girgaon District Congress Committee a flag salutation ceremony will take place at Nana's Chowk, Banganga, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay to-morrow (Thursday), at 8 a.m.

Sjt. Govindrao Deshpande, M.L.A. will hoist the flag and prominent leaders will speak.

WANTED A MALAVIYA FOR GUJERAT

Munshi's Plea At Sidhpur

The town of Sidhpur on the precincts of North Gujarat welcomed the Hon'ble Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi on Monday.

A heavy programme of three hours was gone through. Mr. Munshi visited the ruins of the famous Rudramahal and Bindu Sarovar. He also visited in company of Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri and Sheth Mungalal Goenka, the Sanskrit Vaidik Mahavidyalay, a budding educational institution founded and conducted by Shri Jaydatta Shastri, a renowned scholar of ancient lore, and was much impressed by a very happy blending of the Eastern culture with modern methods of the institution and promised to take a deeper interest therein.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

A vast gathering of citizens of Sidhpur had assembled in the pavilion specially erected for the occasion by the local Municipality, in the Municipal Compound.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri was voted to the Chair.

Mr. Labhshanker Ravishanker Vakil in requesting the Hon'ble Mr. Munshi to unveil the Portrait of Sheth Maganlal Parbhudas eulogised the services of Mr. Maganlal Parbhudas to the town of Sidhpur and also the various services rendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Munshi to Gujarat. An address from all the citizens of Sidhpur was then presented to Mr. Munshi.

WANTED A MALAVIYA

In reply Mr. Munshi stated that the place was ever a source of inspiration to the Solanki Kings of Gujarat. It was also a place of veneration for thousands of Hindus not so much for its outer manifestation in the form of temples and other symbols as was due to the force of spiritual Power. He said that the time was again propitious to place before the world the sublime lore of ancient savants of India in modern guise. He exhorted the Brahmins to develop their ancient heritage again so that a Malaviya of Gujarat may be attracted to devote his energies to bring about those immortal institutions of learning, turning the town of Sidhpur into the Kashi of Gujarat.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Jhaveri also referred to the ancient glory of Sidhpur.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

After forty days of modifications, which had suspended all social activities, Catholic's of Bandra and Suburbs were again in a merrymood and during the last two holidays quite a long programme of social activities was gone through. Nearly every village held its Easter Sports and treat for the children. Bandra's annual festival treat was in the form of a Fancy Dress Dance held on Sunday night on the grounds of the Municipal Schools, opposite the Bandra Town Hall. This function which is annually looked forward to by the merrymakers of both the city and suburbs, was well-attended and proved enjoyable and interesting. Two popular dance bands of the city played for the occasion. There were several competitions which were all well contested. The Fancy Dress competition saw many interesting costumes.

BUS STRIKE CONTINUES

Though five days have passed by the Bandra Bus Strike still continues and from rumours it appears that a settlement will not be reached even in another week.

Not inclined to discuss on the merits of the strike I feel that a few words must be written on behalf of the public.

The public on both the Mahim-Jogeshwari and the Hill Road route have daily to experience a lot of inconvenience as the number of buses plying on the routes are insufficient.

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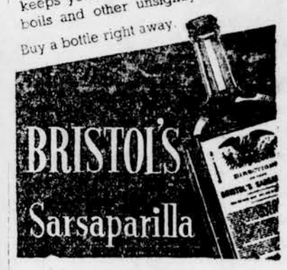

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JANJIRA STATE PEOPLE'S MEETING

Under the auspices of the Janjira State Peoples' Union, a public meeting of the Janjira State people residing in Bombay, will be held at 5 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), in the Compound of the Tarun Bharat Vyayam Mandir, Talcherkar's Wadi, near Lower Parel Station, B. B. and C. I. Rly. when Sardar Siddhi Mahomed will preside and prominent speakers will address the meeting in respect of the grievances and demands of the Janjira State subjects.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1939

CONGRESS AND KISANS

The All-India Kisan Conference, which held its fourth annual session at Gaya during the week-end has done much during these few years to organise the peasants all over the country and is now a force to be reckoned with. The Kisan movement is doubtless the inevitable result of the age-long grievances of the peasants in this country, but its organised form was due mainly to the work of Congress leaders among peasants, to the success of the no-tax campaign of Bardoli and to the world-wide influence of the Russian Revolution. All these forces have made a pretty large section of Indian peasants class conscious, jealous of their rights, resistant to any encroachment thereon and confident of their capacity, if well organised, to get redress for all their grievances. The question has often been asked whether it is desirable for the Kisans to have a separate organization when the Congress itself contains a majority of Kisan members and has embodied in its Faizpur Agrarian Programme and the Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights many of the demands of the Kisans. Acharya Narendra Dev, the President of the Gaya session, discusses the question at some length and comes to the conclusion that a separate Kisan organisation is necessary for the reasons, among others, that the Congress being a multi-class organisation, the peasant is not able fully to assert himself in the national organisation and that the Congress, being a national organization, may not be able to do all that any class or section may wish it to do. This is a sound conclusion and as a matter of fact the Congress itself has in a variety of ways recognised the right of Kisans and workers to have their own organizations to safeguard their special interests.

No Rivalry With Congress

The important question then arises as to what should be the relations between the Congress and the Kisan organization. Acharya Narendra Dev does well to urge the Kisan Sabhas "to enter into friendly relations with the local Congress organizations and to carry on their activities in co-operation with them as far as possible." The assistance of the Congress, he rightly points out, "will not only be of great value to them but will also accelerate the progress of making the Congress Kisan-minded." But he at the same time warns the Kisan Sabhas against any tendency to "enter into rivalry with the Congress or to gain predominance over the Congress." He points out that while the Kisan Sabhas are mainly "to secure the economic rights of the peasants and to conduct their day to-day economic struggles," the Congress alone is the common platform of anti-imperialist struggle and the "peasant therefore has to be taught to love and claim the Congress as his own organization." As a matter of fact Kisans as a class are phenomenally devoted and loyal to the Congress, as may be seen from the enormous sacrifices many of them cheerfully bore during the Civil Disobedience movement. Care should now be taken that they are not misguided by workers who are themselves misguided. This danger is not imaginary. It has already manifested itself in several places.

Need For Discipline

How can this danger be faced by the Congress? Easily the best way is for the trusted Congress leaders themselves to work more intimately with the Kisans and guide their Sabhas. Nay, Kisan Sabhas may well be formed by these leaders themselves. One special reason for this is given by Acharya Dev in the following words: "Kisan Sabhas will therefore be formed if not by Congressmen, by others who may direct the movements into wrong channels and cause irretrievable loss to the national movement by setting them up as a rival political organization or as a communal and sectarian organization representing only a particular community or class division of the peasantry, thus causing utter confusion amongst the peasantry themselves and weakening their movements by breaking up their solidarity." While co-operation between the Congress and the Kisan Sabhas is highly desirable, it should be noted that full co-operation is possible only if the Sabhas are scrupulously non-violent in their aims and methods. It is also absolutely necessary that in every common struggle under the auspices of the Congress the discipline of the Congress must be loyally accepted by every Kisan Sabha as by every other body that seeks the help and leadership of the Congress. Unless this is clearly understood by all concerned and is also scrupulously carried into practice, there cannot be in the Congress that unity and discipline without which no great struggle can be carried on successfully.

Will Britain Act?

Europe resembles to-day a village with a couple of man-eating wolves abroad; with this difference, however, that the wolves of the jungle usually prowl about in the dark. There are, everywhere, anxious, agitated speculations as to what next, where and by whom, so completely has Europe been placed by "democratic realism" at the mercy of the Axis Powers. There are rumours and suggestions of aggression, direct or indirect, by Italy or Germany against practically every small state in the West, in the East and in the Balkans. The essence of the situation is two-fold; first that non-Totalitarian Powers have begun to think of aggression in terms of the Axis rather than of Germany or Italy separately, and, secondly, that literally every single rumour and suggestion is possible.

If this is so, the only response to the Totalitarian challenge is as urgent as it is obvious. That response lies, in not only extending and consolidating the anti-aggression front but also, as a British journal puts it, in "a steel strong military alliance between Britain, France and Russia." Is it possible to hope that Britain, the Power with which, to the tragic misfortune of the world, rest the initiative and the leadership, now realises the utter urgency of all this? The London "Times," which reflects official opinion, referring to the Cabinet meeting on a Bank holiday, said "Britain, already compelled to make a momentous departure in her foreign policy, has no choice but to pursue it with speed and decision. It is the furtherance of this policy which the Ministers have to consider to-day." The same paper also suggests that some kind of assurance will be given by Britain to Greece and Turkey.

But this is not at all enough to meet the requirements of the situation, which demands not merely assurances to certain Powers individually, but also the immediate establishment of an anti-aggression front embracing every State which is in danger. It also demands an alliance with Russia. Apparently, however, Mr. Chamberlain is still hesitant about the one and hostile to the other. And if Parliament is meeting to-morrow merely to register Mr. Chamberlain's hesitation and hostility, then Britain will have perpetrated another and the final betrayal.

I Cover Another Town

Patna ... 3.

By D. F. Karaka

A striking man in the Bihar Ministry is Anhugrah Narayan Sinha. He is the Finance Minister. As everywhere else, the control of the purse is so important a charge that it is reasonably safe to assume that the fittest man is always picked for the job. The Finance Minister of Bihar has justified the trust which has been put in him. He has not only a beautiful way of expressing himself, but he has also a grip over the various problems of the province and facts and figures are at his finger tips.

* * * *

They tell me that he is the key man in the Bihar Ministry, which is not intended as a reflection on anyone else, because a key man is not always a good Prime Minister. The Prime Minister of Bihar appears to be more capable of holding the Cabinet together and that is perhaps why he is Prime Minister. The two functions require different kinds of talent and that is why they discharge their respective functions with merit. By a strange coincidence the Prime Minister is a Sinha too.

* * * *

Across the floor of the house sits another Sinha. He is the leader of the Opposition. His full name is Chandreshvar Prasad Narayan Sinha, C.I.E. and he stands for the Tirhut Division of landholders. He is a very amiable man with a gargly voice. He does not believe in obstruction for its own sake, but only in opposition when necessary. He is a Parliamentarian and adheres strictly to a code of morality which stands for fairplay in politics. One noticed it when he supported the Government in their resolution demanding that the backward tracts be brought within the scope of provincial government. Thereby he made the Government demand much stronger. It is the sort of opposition which commands respect.

* * * *

The deputy leader of the Opposition is Mr. Ahmed. He is a journalist by profession, a politician only as part time. He has a perpetual smile on his face and he looks now and again at his chief, when addressing the Assembly, so much as to ask: "How am I doing?" He wears a black Achkan and the innocent grin of a schoolboy with equal ease. He likes coining involved phrases and fantastic metaphors. His style of speaking may be called "luscious." It is too rich and has to be taken in small quantities to avoid indigestion. I nearly fell off my chair in the gallery when he came out in the heat of Bihar with the phrase—"sky-kissing." Somehow he reminds me of a (political) shy bridegroom in the week after marriage or an awkward bachelor (also politically speaking) about to propose to the girl of his choice while fumbling with the ends of his old school tie.

* * * *

There is a very enthusiastic crowd of younger back-benchers and some efficient Parliamentary Secretaries who do useful work for their chiefs. In fact enthusiasm is stamped all over Bihar. It is a good sign. There is not that *blase* indifference of the hardened politician to be found on anyone and everyone has time to spare unlike people in Calcutta, which makes me quite certain that Bihar gets more work done.

* * * *

Another Sinha must not be forgotten, for the Vice-Chancellor of Patna is one of the more interesting people in that town. He is a very sincere type of man, simple and homely and has a disarming personality. He has the habit of putting a stranger at ease which is for the stranger very comforting. He is a lover of books and has endowed a beautiful library in memory of his late wife. Looking over some of the shelves and delving into the books I found a wide assortment of good literature and the reference sections were very strong. But nearly every book of any consequence was marked in red pencil. He had, I was told, read through most of them. That is an achievement not many could boast of.

* * * *

One of the first things one noticed about Patna was that it was not thinking about itself. In fact Patna was just the meeting spot, but the people who came there came from rural Bihar. It was here that I realised for the first time that when you go outside such cosmopolitan cities like Bombay and Calcutta, you come face to face with the real India, whose problems are different, whose mode of life is different, whose ideals too are different. Unlike us they think really in terms of

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 7)

THE EUROPEAN SCENE

Where Will Hitler Strike Next?

From A Central European Correspondent

I am back in Berlin, in the molten, thundering heart of this volcano which is Germany. I have just returned from investigating the spot where the eruption broke forth over Prague. The hatred in that city, and throughout those lands for Germany is indescribable, for those people lived for three centuries under Austrian despotism, and have known liberty for just twenty years.

They take no notice of the Germans on the streets. They ignore the tanks and armoured cars. With stony faces they pass the fluttering swastika flags. But before the twin lamps which burn in the Tyns Square to the memory of the Czech Unknown Warrior there grows every day a fresh and fragrant pile of Spring violets and snowdrops, a silent symbol of the re-awakening which the Czechs know will come to their people one day.

Over 20,000 Czechs Arrested

Over 20,000 persons have already been arrested by the Gestapo in the conquered provinces. But this is not the main point for foreigners to note. My contacts in the Reich Colonial League tell me that new strokes are being planned for colonial development in Africa, which Hitler looks upon as his main point for colonial attack. Let all those oppressed colonial peoples who see a promise of help from the Nazis study the fate of Slovakia. The Slovaks were encouraged by Hitler to seek "independence." They enjoyd it for two days. Now they have been "taken within the Reich."

Threat To Yugo-Slovakia

Where will Hitler strike next? His Memel move was inevitable, yet still in contravention of treaties and honour, and made worse by threats to bomb the quiet little capital Kaunas into dust, just as Prague was threatened. I have definite knowledge that heavy troop concentrations are taking place around Klagenfurt and Villach on the Yugoslav-Italian frontier, and that Italian forces are concentrating in Venezia Giulia threatening the same point, Hungarian forces are moving toward the same border.

Heavy troop movements and munition transports have been sent through the Brenner Pass into Italy in the last few days, and Italian forces are quietly securing military control of Albania, the Italian "protectorate" which lies on the Adriatic coast beside Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, plans for German invasion of Holland and Switzerland have been published in Paris by leading French Generals and Swiss Deputies. At the same time the Danish Premier announces a "Fifth Column" attack by the Danish Nazis, and the small Baltic States are mobilising in view of the Memel coup, which brings them into the direct line of advance. No one outside the inner Ribbentrop circle can know where the blow will fall; but everyone with any acquaintance with the Nazi hierarchy—and many accurate stories reach me from high quarters—doubts that Hitler must now proceed with a rapid series of coups in every direction, to "pin down", "Seal up" or "secure" his Eastern rear, and especially the Rumanian oil, while "preparing" his Western front from Iceland to Gibraltar.

But it would be a serious mistake to suppose that this tremendous expansionist drive is a reflection of Axis invincibility. On the contrary, these far-flung and careful subversive preparations against the French and British Empires are made necessary by Hitler's serious internal weakness, which oblige him to nibble away at the outer defences, to reduce the outer bastions one by one and always take the line of least resistance, instead of launching the grand frontal attack that Imperial Germany was able to make in 1914.

Danger Signal For Holland

A demand for a general mobilisation in France is made by the influential French military figure, General Duval.

This mobilisation, the general declares, is necessary as a reply to recently revealed German plans to occupy Holland in the next few weeks as part of its drive to wring colonial concessions from Britain and France.

"Germany must be warned that its new form of strategy can lead to nothing, not even to conversations" says Duval, adding "If it comes to acts, then we shall be in a position to defend ourselves."

General Duval was making his demand in an article published in the conservative paper "Journal des Debats," in the course of which he analysed the new German plan.

It is, he says, a plan for combined action by all the axis powers.

"Japan's occupation of Hainan threatens Britain and France at the same time. The gathering of forces in Libya, the calling up of reserves, the hostile tone of the press, occupy our attention and part of our forces in Africa, the Mediterranean and the Alps. This will be continued and intensified till the moment when Germany strikes its great blow.

"This time, however, it will be something more than a simple speculation, without, however, involving much immediate risk.

"Germany will occupy the eastern provinces of Holland, thus assuring itself of a guarantee. This done, it will, of course, proclaim its disinterestedness, the fact that it is forced to act in this way to obtain justice, its solemn intention to withdraw to its own frontiers when satisfaction is granted. Once again Germany will guarantee France's European frontiers while Italy, with the aid of Germany, tries to destroy them. From a military point of view Germany would run hardly any risk. Holland has no natural defences. The perma-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

YUGO-SLAVIA'S BITTERNESS.

Italian propagandists were at pains, the other day, to assure the world that the rape of Albania was welcomed by Yugo-Slavia. There was nothing surprising in this untruth emanating from sources which were capable of actually suggesting that the crime against Albania was itself committed with the approval of the Albanians and in the interests of Albania's independence! That untruth, however, has now been practically exposed. Yugo-Slavia is bitter against Italy, and for a natural reason, because the occupation of Albania is a threat to her security and to her outlet in the Adriatic. There have been anti-Italian demonstrations too. But the Government is evidently restraining passions, presumably because the recent triumphs of Germany and Italy cause doubts as to how far Yugo-Slavia can safely go against the Axis. The attitude of this country further emphasises the urgent desirability of forming a definite anti-aggression front.

AXIS AND SPAIN

Our London correspondent reports that, according to diplomatic sources, the Ambassadors of Italy, Germany and Japan called on General Franco jointly over a fortnight ago and demanded that he should honour his promise to sign the Anti-Comintern Pact. General Franco is, however, reported to have tried to temporise because he was most unwilling to commit himself to the Pact. That was, of course, some time ago. Now the General has duly fulfilled his promise. And the fact that Spain is a full member of the Anti-Comintern Pact in spite of the Dictator's unwillingness brings into prominence the grim and dangerous reality of the situation. It proves that General Franco is a helpless prisoner of the Axis Powers and must do what they require of him so that in the event of war Spain will act as a pistol at the temple of France and a dagger at the throat of the French Empire and British communications through the Mediterranean. This is what Anglo-British "realism" has achieved! Incidentally, it is noteworthy that Japan was as eager to pull Spain in as Italy and Germany.

BELATED JUSTICE

The release of the State Congress prisoners of Hyderabad State is an act of elementary justice, though very much belated. The Congress suspended its Satyagraha some months ago at Gandhiji's advice, and immediately thereafter the prisoners ought to have been released. The Government's excuse that the delay was due to the suspension being regarded before as conditional but is now interpreted as unconditional is hardly convincing. As a matter of fact the suspension, as the very word suggests, was and is meant to be for the time being, to see if the Government concedes satisfactory reforms or at least allows the State Congress to carry on constitutional agitation to win them. If the Government do neither in a reasonable time, the State Congress has the right—it will indeed be its duty—to resort to such forms of agitation as may be feasible, not excluding Satyagraha.

PREPARE FOR ACTION

In moving the resolution on Trade Treaties with foreign countries at the conference of the Federation of Indian Chambers at Delhi Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas made the revealing statement that when the Un-official Advisors to the Indian Delegation had gone to London, they were distinctly told that if India desired a trade treaty with Britain, Lancashire must be satisfied. India did not desire a treaty with the British except on her own terms, whether Lancashire was satisfied or not. But the constitutionally irresponsible Government of India have imposed upon the country a treaty satisfying Lancashire but sacrificing Indian interests. Blood is, after all, thicker than water. The Federation has warned Government against persisting in giving effect to the treaty in its present form. Businessmen should not be satisfied with the resolution. They should be prepared, in co-operation with the public, to take suitable action if their warning is not heeded.

CURRENT HISTORY

It is well said that Congress Governments are making history. Those who wish to study the history that these Governments are making will find excellent material in a concise form in their annual Administration Reports. Their monthly bulletins, though of great tropical interest, cannot suffice for a study of movements in anything like full perspective. The U. P. Government's Report for the year 1936-37 is a record of splendid, many-sided progress reviewed in only 84 pages. In the arrangement of material the Report is like its predecessors, Part I containing a general summary of the events of the year and part II giving a detailed account of the working of each department. The only regret is that the publication of the report is so belated. A report of the year 1936-37 may well be published some time earlier than in April 1939, at any rate by a Congress Government. Annual Administration Reports are meant to be current history not history of the recent past.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Distance is often responsible for lasting friendship.

* * *

For a merciless critic commend us to the unsuccessful author.

* * *

The only charm some men possess is attached to their watch chains.

* * *

The man in the basement can always undersell his competitor on the floor above.

* * *

The self-admiration of some people proves that there is no accounting for tastes.

* * *

It is easier to get the average man to lend a hand than it is to get him to lend a rupee.

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WITHOUT COMMENT—

BELGRADE, April 10.

While Government maintains a reserved attitude public opinion has become suddenly embittered against Italy.

During the holiday anti-Italian demonstrations on a small scale occurred in Belgrade and Skoplye.

It is pointed out that Italy now could close the Adriatic at will leaving Salonika as Yugoslavia's only source of supply by sea except for a circuitous route through the Bosphorous and up the Danube.—Reuter.

* * * *

The newly formed All-India Land-holders' Federation has decided to negotiate for an understanding with the Indian National Congress.

This, we are bound to recognise is a fair warning.

* * * *

"Urdu is not the *lingua franca* of the Muslims of India alone but is the *lingua franca* of the Indians as a whole"—Sir Sikandar Hayat.

How about first making it the *lingua franca* of the Muslims of India as a whole? With due deference, of course, to Mr. Jinnah, Moulvi Fazlul Haq and Sir Sikandar Hayat.

* * * *

Leading Muslims of London, says a cable, have demanded that Signor Mussolini should renounce the title of the "Defender of Islam."

So that they *had* recognised the title which Il Duce assumed after the conquest of Abyssinia?

We should so much like to know the names of these leading Muslims of London for two reasons: (1) to gratify your and our own curiosity and (2) to report them to Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

* * * *

A local Muslim League newspaper suggests the boycott of Italian goods as a protest against the occupation of Albania.

It is this tendency of the shall we say hoi-polloi to go too far in politics that quite naturally embarrasses and irritates the Qaid-i-Azam.

* * * *

Discussing world resentment against the Italian Dictator, a British paper says: "Humanity, Catholic, Protestant and Muslim have spoken in one voice."

Not altogether correct. His Holiness the Pope has not spoken and the situation has not yet been placed before Mr. Jinnah.

* * * *

There would, said Dr. Schacht, be no war "if others were reasonable."

If others were reasonable instead of realistic the possibility of war would have disappeared long ago—and probably Nazism too.

* * * *

One of the many interesting statements made by Dr. Schacht to our representative was that the Nazi re-armament programme was now completed and Germany didn't need foreign currency any more.

It seems, doesn't it Herr Doktor, that Dr. Hacha discovered, at just the right moment the necessity of begging Herr Hitler to save Czecho-Slovakia, as you so neatly interpreted the historic midnight scene in Berlin.

"Malta, April 10.

The coastal and anti-aircraft defences of Malta were manned to-day as a precautionary measure."

—Reuter.

And, let us hope, Mr. Neville Chamberlain will appease Italy by a manly apology and an equally manly de-manning of the defences to-morrow or the day after.

* * * *

Nazi church leaders, says a Berlin report, have "severed all relations" with the Archbishop of Canterbury, accusing him of "agitation and Bolshevik tendencies."

A well-deserved reward for the Primate's Christian services in connection with, say, Abyssinia and "Munich."

* * * *

"It is", says a Press report, "reliably understood that His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala will not go to Europe this year".

But lest you proceed to shocked exclamations may we add the reassuring information: ".....but instead will proceed to America."

* * * *

Bright Young Man (to very rich old man): 'I have the honour to ask for your daughter's hand, sir.'

'Which daughter?'

'I leave that entirely to you, sir.'

Male Totalitarianism In Hindu Society

Axis That Seeks To Block Path Of Reform

DESHMUKH ON WOMEN'S RIGHT TO DIVORCE

Complains About Govt. Law Member's Cheap Jibes Against Bill

NEW DELHI, April 11.

The galleries, particularly women's gallery in the Legislative Assembly were crowded in anticipation of a lively debate on Dr. Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Divorce Bill.

Mr. Bajoria, the orthodox Hindu Member who has been a stout opponent of this and similar other social reform measures, handed in a bunch of over hundred petitions on the Bill, amid cheers.

Mr. A. J. Raisman, the new finance member, took his seat amid cordial applause.

PARSI INTESTATE SUCCESSION ACT

Before Dr. Deshmuksh's bill was taken up the House passed, after a ten minutes debate, a bill to amend the Indian Succession Act of 1925 with respect to intestate succession among Parsis moved by Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

Sir Cowasji explained the antecedents of the Bill since its introduction in the Council of State by the late Sir Pheroze Sethna.

At present, pointed out Sir Cowasji the law which governed Parsi intestate succession was that laid down in Act 21 of 1865. It had been felt for a long time by Parsis that this enactment, more than seventy years old, needed amendments both in form and substance. In order to remove doubts, supply deficiencies, incorporate as far as possible judicial decision which the community had accepted, to make changes commonly desired and to make arrangements more systematic, it had been thought best to redraft the enactment in this respect.

This being, he assured the House, had the complete support of the Parsi community and the Parsi Panchayat.

DIVORCE FOR HINDU WOMEN

Dr. Deshmukh was cheered as he rose to move reference to the Select Committee of his Bill to grant the right of divorce to Hindu women. He spoke with verve and delivered some hard thrusts at orthodox opponents and at the Law Member who, he anticipated, was going to oppose the Bill. He had not concluded when the House rose for lunch.

Dr. Deshmukh made it clear at the outset that the Bill was an enabling measure. Women who did not want to make use of it and who referred to bear the misery and agony of the wrong married life were free to do so. The Bill would not interfere with them. It was, he claimed, a hundred percent Hindu measure, entirely within the four corners of Hindu Law. It was entirely in accord with the spirit of Hinduism which was one of change. Hinduism, he declared, had been doing nothing else but change and adapt itself to changed circumstances. Examples of the change were not far to seek. Mr. Bajoria himself was an example in the House. For here, said Dr. Deshmukh, was a Vaishya (the third caste) speaking on and championing religion, in spite of the scriptural injunction that none but the Brahmin or Kshatriya could do so. (Laughter).

The Bill, proceeded the speaker, had secured the approval of orthodox Ministers like Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. Then again, if it were not entirely in consonance with the spirit of Hinduism how could it have secured the approval of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha?

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION

Referring to the expected opposition of the Government, Dr. Deshmukh reminded the Treasury benches of the attitude adopted by the Home Secretary in the Council of State on Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal's Bill relating to monogamy and asked them to follow the principle enunciated there that Government itself might not be in a position to bring forward a social reform measure, but might help a private member, who did so, provided there was sufficient public opinion in favour of it.

Government should also recall that in 1856 on the Widow Remarriage Act, Government spokesman declared that even if it helped one little girl to escape the dreadful fate of forced "Brahmacharya", Government would be justified in supporting it. Circumstances today were more favourable for social reform measures than in 1856. There were Indian members of the Executive Council now who could advise and influence the Government on public opinion in the country. Government could, therefore, now show more courage than the Government of a former day when it consisted of five or six Englishmen.

GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE

Summarising the provisions relating to grounds for divorce Dr. Deshmukh asked: did intelligent Hindus want that an impotent man, one who married a large number of women or deserted his wife should have the right to insist on his wife remaining attached to him on the mere principle that marriage is under Hindu Law a sacrament and not a contract?

If it was a sacrament, he asked, was it not a sacrament also for the wife?

GOVT.-ORTHODOXY AXIS

Referring to the opposition to the Bill from many quarters, including a section of women, Dr. Deshmukh said that when one displeased all parties, then one must be in the right (laughter).

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: What chances has the Bill?

Dr. Deshmukh: I am not bothering about it. If I can give a momentum to the inert mass of Hindu society, I shall be satisfied. A large section of the Hindu population is quite amenable to reason. If the Bill is not acceptable today, it will not break my heart. I am going to make full use of this god-given opportunity to educate public opinion on this Bill.

What he was bothered about was not the superstitious obstinacy of the orthodox but Government's alliance with it—this Government-Orthodoxy axis, which was directed to the perpetuation of the male totalitarianism in Hindu Marriage Law. That axis must be weakened. (Laughter)

PASSAGES-AT-ARMS

The after-lunch sitting was disturbed by excited passages between the Chair and some members arising from a ruling given by Mr. A. D. Datta, Deputy President, who was presiding, that Dr. Deshmukh must conclude his speech by 4 p.m. in order to enable Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member to speak. Mr. Datta gave his ruling in response to a request from the Law Member that as he would not be in the House during the Simla session to which the Bill would be postponed, he should be permitted to speak to-day. Mr. Datta agreeing to the request said that Sir N. N. Sircar might be given an hour to-day and the mover could continue his speech if necessary in the Simla session.

Dr. Deshmukh and other members of the Congress Party strongly protested against the decision. Dr. Deshmukh asked why such an arrangement should be made now. It was a curtailment of his right as a member of the House, he declared.

Mr. K. Santanam pointed out that according to the standing orders only after the mover of a Bill had spoken could another member speak.

Mr. S. K. Som asked why should Sir N. N. Sircar be allowed to speak to-day. Sir Nripendra might go, but the Government would go on and the Government spokesman of the day could speak in Simla.

Mr. Datta reiterated his ruling.

RELIGION'S SANCTION FOR DIVORCE

Dr. Deshmukh continued his speech till 4 p.m. quoting extensively from the Hindu scriptures in support of his thesis that divorce was allowed to women under certain conditions namely, that the husband deserted her, renounced his religion, was impotent, and so on.

At four, the ruling of the Chair was again questioned. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti pointed out that no ruling had been asked by anyone on the matter. All that Sir N. N. Sircar did was to make a request and Mr. Chetty suggested it was not fair to lay down a rule in a manner which might be taken as a precedent later.

Mr. Datta said he was not prepared to change his ruling now, but he would make it clear that it would not be taken as a precedent.

Dr. Deshmukh entered a protest once again against his right to speak being taken away in favour of another member of the House.

Mr. Jinnah explained that according to the rules the mover of a Bill had no time limit placed on his speech provided he was not abusing his right of speech. It was not for the President to say that the mover must conclude his speech at a particular time. All that the chair could do was to request the mover in view of certain reasons that he should conclude his speech so that others might have a chance to speak also.

Sir N. N. Sircar and Mr. Bulabhai Desai intervened at this stage and said that Dr. Deshmukh himself intended to finish in a few minutes more and no ruling from the chair was necessary.

Mr. Datta explained that he never intended his words to be taken as a ruling or a precedent.

Dr. Deshmukh thereupon continued his speech, but said that as his intention was only to assert his right and not to obstruct anyone he would now permit Sir N. N. Sircar to make his speech.

Sir Nripendra then addressed the House on the Bill.

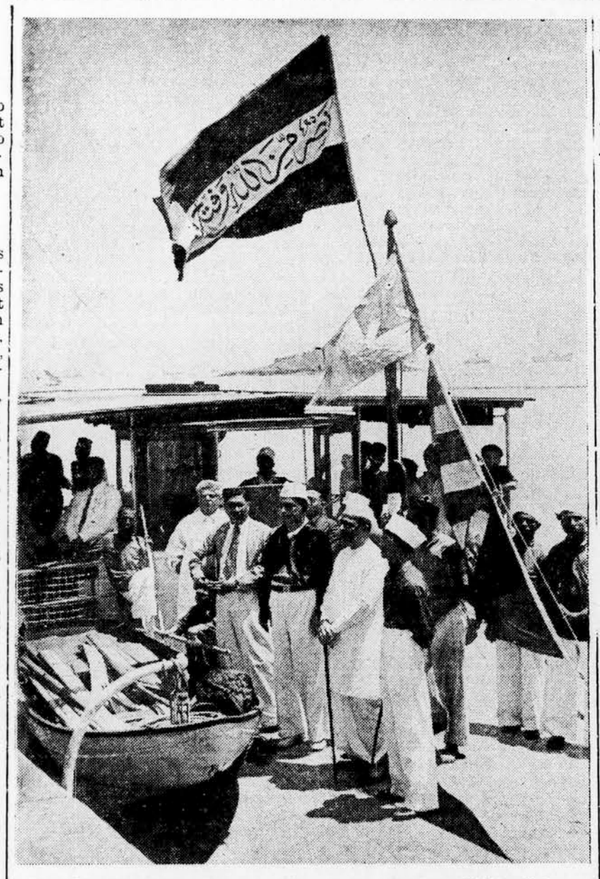
OPINIONS ON BILL

Sir N. N. Sircar referred to the help which he had given to Dr. Deshmukh in measures relating to social reform and to the fact that an official day had been given to Dr. Deshmukh earlier in the session for the Bill. He admitted that the question raised by Dr. Deshmukh's Bill was one of great importance and deserved every sympathy, but Dr. Deshmukh had done no service to the Hindu woman whose cause he championed by his present Bill.

The onus, continued Sir N. N. Sircar, was heavy on the protagonists to prove that the majority of the community affected by this measure wanted it and that there was a genuine demand for it. Dr. Deshmukh had analysed the opinions on the Bill into three classes, namely, those in favour, those against and those which adopted a neutral attitude. He would, however, take just two of the provinces, namely, Madras and Assam to show that Dr. Deshmukh went wrong in assuming that there was a majority of opinion in favour of the Bill. He would at the same time remind the House that those opinions which while agreeing in principle insisted on conditions that could not be inserted in the Bill by a Select Committee could not be considered to be in favour of the Bill. For example there was the opinion that there should be mutuality in the giving of this right. If it was to be inserted in the Bill the statement of objects and reasons would read "cases are occurring frequently in India in which a married Hindu man's life is made unbearable under circumstances brought about by his wife. The Bill aims at removing some of these, recognising that a Hindu husband has a human personality." (laughter). How could this mutuality be provided for when the title of the Bill was to give the right to divorce to Hindu women?

There should not be a confusion of issues, the right to divorce was the issue, but the bulk of opinion on the Bill was that unless certain conditions were introduced the Bill, it was unacceptable. From this it must be construed

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4).



Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa ad dressing the Red Shirt Volunteers after hoisting the Tricolo ur on board "Jayalaxmi" on Sunday last.

STAY-IN STRIKE IN CITY MILL

Eight-Hundred Women Sit In Compound

MANAGEMENT OF PHOENIX MILL TURN DOWN LABOUR OFFICER'S DEMAND

BOMBAY, April, 11.

Tension prevails in the Mill area as a sequel to a strike involving more than 3,000 workers of the Phoenix Mills since this noon. Eight hundred women workers of the same Mills are on a stay-in strike in the same mills since this evening.

The strike has been precipitated as the culmination of events which started with the Management issuing a notice a few days ago closing down the Mills entirely, both the day and night shifts, from April 16 on the plea of trade depression.

CAUSE OF STRIKE

The immediate reason for the strike was an attempt made by the Management to-day to induce the workers of the Ring Frame and Reeling Departments to mind more machines, without giving the requisite previous notice. On their refusal to carry out the instructions the Management, it is alleged, issued a notice closing the Mills from to-day itself, compelling the workers to go on strike from 1-30 p. m. Eight hundred women workers went on a stay-in strike in the Mill compound since 5-30 in the evening.

REQUEST TURNED DOWN

The scene was visited in the evening by Messrs. R. S. Nimbgar, Dange, Mrs. Dange, Patkar and members of the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union and the Government Labour Officer. At the suggestion of the Labour Officer the Labour leaders present agreed to induce the workers to call off the strike on the Officer undertaking to persuade the Mill Management to cancel the notice issued today. The workers desired that the original notice closing down the mill entirely from April 16 should also be cancelled. But, it is stated, even the more modest request of the Labour Officer and the Labour leaders was turned down by the Management.

MINISTER INFORMED

On receipt of the news a contingent of Police was posted to the scene where they are posted under Deputy Commissioner of Police watching the situation. The developments were also communicated to Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister by the Labour leaders. Upto midnight the Police were still on guard with the women stay-in strikers remaining peaceful inside the Mill compound at midnight. Nothing untoward has so far happened.

LATER.

It is learnt that the Manager and Spinning Master of the Mill wanted to get out of the Mill compound in a car but the women strikers sat in the way of the vehicle and it is understood a Sergeant escorted the Mill officials back to their office.

HANDICAPS OF LABOUR UNION AT SHOLAPUR

Evidence Before Textile Inquiry Committee

The sadly neglected question of Working Class Housing, and even more the primary duty of maintaining a minimum of sanitary standards in Working Class localities in spite of the decent income of the Municipality, paucity of provision for water storage in mills, the system obtaining in some mills by which two workers working on two separate looms got only one ticket, so that the object of the Interim Report could be defeated, insufficient accommodation in tiffin-sheds in all the mills, were some of the conditions in Sholapur. revealed by the memorandum, submitted by the representatives of the Lal-Bavta Girni Kamgar Unior, Sholapur, before the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, on Tuesday.

Mr. V. L. Mehta was in the Chair.

Their examination was concluded and the Committee will examine the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union, Dhulia, on Wednesday (to-day).

The representatives of the Union stated that their aims, objects and policy were almost the same as those of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union.

EMPLOYERS AND UNION

"The owners have persistently refused to touch our Union even with a pair of tongs," stated the representatives, in the course of their memorandum.

The Union was represented by Messrs. S. G. Sardesai, R. G. Kharadkar, G. D. Sane and Rajabhai Rahmanbhai.

"The owners here have never recognised our Union. On the contrary, the mere suspicion that a worker is in touch with the Union has usually led to his dismissal," they further stated. Therefore, it was difficult for them to secure adequate and precise information which would warrant generalised conclusions.

After referring to the kind of civil liberty under which the Union had to function for years, the representatives stated that the assumption of ministerial reins by the Congress brought about a change, no matter how small, and it was valuable, if not for its scale, at least for the easing of political tension brought about by it.

IT WAS COMMONPLACE TO ASK WHY THE WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT IN SHOLAPUR WAS ALWAYS AT BOILING POINT, BUT THEY FELT, THE ONLY FAIR QUESTION THAT COULD BE ASKED WOULD BE WHY IT WAS NOT ALWAYS AT THE POINT OF EXPLOSION.

WORKERS' DEMANDS

Their demands, briefly stated, were that their Union should be immediately recognised by the local employers, that all victimisation of workers for participating in Trade Union activities must be stopped and that the right to strike, so long as it did not transgress the bounds of orderly public behaviour, must be absolutely unfettered.

In reply to questions from Mr. Mehta, Mr. Sardesai stated that the memorandum they submitted was only an amplification, in the light of local conditions, to what the B.P.T.U.C. had stated before them and that there were no modifications.

On a rough estimate, he stated in reply to a further query, the present strength of the Union was 1,600 and that 7 to 8 hundred members had paid their subscriptions (one anna per year) during the last 12 months. Since the last two or three months, the membership had been rapidly increasing.

When the Committee was first appointed, the representatives of the various Textile Unions in the Province, affiliated to the T.U.C., met and it was decided that a joint memorandum should be prepared, particularly by Messrs. Dange and Bakhale and that the local information should be supplied subsequently by the various Unions. Their Union contributed its quota.

STANDARDISATION

With regard to standardisation, Mr. Sardesai stated that their aim was that, if at any time, it was introduced, it should be on a level not lower than that of the Sholapur Mills. It would mean that standardisation of wages, without consequent reduction in the existing wage levels or wages, which must be taken as a whole. Although in certain cases, individual wages might be lowered, the wage fund, at a given centre and during a given period, should in no way be diminished. Standardisation in their opinion would also result in a great deal of avoidable corruption.

In reply to a further question, the representatives were of the opinion that they were not opposed to rationalisation or the development of machinery but of its immediate social consequences. If they were told that there was to be no social control of the industry by which they did not mean complete State ownership, but some minimum of State control, and if it also meant that all the factors which governed the vicissitudes of industry were absent, so that it would be left to chance, they would be definitely against such a measure.

Mr. Mehta, then, citing some figures supplied by the Millowners' Association of Bombay that the average number of persons employed per unit of 40 spindles and one loom was very much higher in Sholapur than obtaining in Bombay and Ahmedabad, pointed out that the inference drawn by them was that Labour in Sholapur was, as a whole, less efficient. That was why the rate of wages was considerably lower than in other centres.

EFFICIENCY IN SHOLAPUR

Mr. Sardesai in reply stated that there should be a proper scientific investigation into the matter. If one compared the wages received with the profits earned, he pointed out, and if one were to put the issue on an economic basis, then he thought efficiency in Sholapur was greater. But even granting that Labour there was inefficient, he stated that working conditions in Sholapur were not good.

There was also another factor to be counted. The output of work in Bombay and Ahmedabad might be greater, because the majority of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5).

Taxi Drivers Support Prohibition And Suburban Strike

The Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union has passed the following resolutions.

"The Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union welcomes the Policy of Prohibition followed by the Government of Bombay and while assuring Government of its strong support to the same Policy informs that the Union is taking all steps to carry out the policy."

SYMPATHY WITH BUS STRIKE

The Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union sympathised with the Bandra Bus Company drivers now on strike and while requesting the employers to settle the dispute at on early date asks the Bus drivers now on strike to continue their constitutional struggle till victory is achieved for the workers.

Help Bandra Bus Workers

Mr. C. J. Papaiya, Secretary, Suburban Student Union, writes:—

Since last Friday the workers of the Bandra Bus Company are on strike. The citizens of suburbs are well aware of their grievances. It is now our duty to help these workers, who are on strike.

I therefore appeal all the students to help these workers in their just cause, by rendering the service to picket non-violently. Also students should request the citizens to boycott Buses which are run now by black legs. I hope, the students will carry on the work of Boycotting Buses more effectively.

BAN ORDER ON CONGRESS AND T. U. WORKERS

LUCKNOW: April 11.

The local Police have served notices on several Congress and Trade Union workers, including Mr. Pulin Behari Banerjee and Mr. Babulal Verma, asking them not to take out any Kisan procession during the all-India Landholders' Conference.—United Press.

World Achievement

Mastery Of The Air

It is a long story, the epic of man's mastery of the air. To-day it all seems so simple and commonplace, and even the less sophisticated of us rarely trouble to look up when a 'plane zooms overhead.

But for more than one generation of last century men were handicapped by a notion they could not rid themselves of, namely, that all they had to do was to imitate the action of birds. How many pioneers of the 'plane crashed because they thought that wings worked by the muscles of the human body would enable them to fly, it is hard to say. Certainly a great many met their fate through this mistaken idea. They studied birds and imagined that, is they could make an exact copy of a bird's wing and then flap it in some such fashion they would rise and fly, forgetting, of course, the important point that weight for weight they would need muscles infinitely more powerful than any man is given by Nature.

Year after year the mistaken idea sent men to their doom, till at last a Yorkshire squire, whose name rarely occurs in histories of flight, made an advance. He was Sir George Cayley, who lived near Scarborough, and to him we owe the discovery and systematisation of the principles of flight, which are in use to-day. He never flew (though his coachman did) and he never won fame—but he led the way for others, and he taught men that a surface may be made to support a given weight by the application of power to the resistance of the air.

Here, then, was the achievement the world was waiting for, and on this principle the 'plane in the air to-day remains secure.

QUESTION OF TEXT-BOOKS IN SCHOOLS

Expert Committee To Advise Government

MRS. MUNSHI WITHDRAWS RESOLUTION IN LIGHT OF PREMIER'S EXPLANATION

A Committee of Experts, consisting of officials and non-officials will be immediately set up with a view to advising the Government on questions relating to text-books—their preparation, publication and sale.

This announcement was made by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, in the Legislative Assembly, replying yesterday to a resolution, moved by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, recommending to Government to prescribe only one set of text-books.

MRS. MUNSHI'S RESOLUTION

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi moved:—

1. "The Assembly recommends to Government to consider the feasibility of taking steps to prescribe only one set of text-books for adoption by all the registered schools in this Province and not to leave the matter to the discretion of the Principals of the schools in the interest of the pupils, parents and guardians."

Speaking in a conversational style, Mrs. Munshi made out a case to have one set of text-books for all schools. From her experience in the Municipal Schools Committee, she could say that the Committee, without knowing the merits or demerits of books, recommended them to patronise particular authors and publishers. If a book had the backing of any influential party in the Committee, it was recommended.

Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi, Leader of the Opposition expressed entire agreement with the resolution and thought that it fitted in with the new national ideology.

Mr. S. H Jhabvala gave his solid support to the resolution subject to his amendment which sought that one set of text-books to be revised every five years.

Mr. G. K. Phadke opposed the resolution on the ground that it led to centralisation. He was for diversity and not for uniformity in text books.

Mr. H. Abobakar Baig Mahomed wanted to do away with all text books. He felt that the present resolution encroached on the rights of the principals of schools.

Mr. B. D. Lala thought that the introduction of one set of text books was a step in the right direction. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was of the same opinion.

A MINOR SENSATION

Mr. Siddique's Urdu speech was responsible for a minor sensation He had been allowed by the Chair to speak in Urdu since the last few weeks as he made a declaration that he was not sufficiently acquainted with English.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar, sought permission of the Chair to speak in Marathi to-day. The Speaker wanted the member concerned to make a declaration that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the English language.

The Speaker:—If you make a declaration, I will allow you. I will not set in judgment over your English.

Mr. Karandikar remarked that as he had no alternative and as he wished to speak in Marathi, he would make the necessary declaration and did so. He then spoke in Marathi supporting the main clauses of the resolution.

PREMIER'S DECLARATION

Mr. Kher was of the opinion that the resolution covered the whole field of primary education and was therefore of the utmost importance. Explaining the present position, he stated that the schools-grant-in aid and recognised schools selected books recommended by the Committee set up for the purpose, but the Government had received complaints about frequent changes of text books in several schools.

Prescribing of text books, meant preparation, publication and sale of text books for primary and secondary schools.

PUBLICATION OF BOOKS

It was the endeavour of the Government to make the books as cheap as possible: At present, the printing of readers was done by private agencies, approved by the Government after tenders were invited. The Government did not print or publish text books.

The question was as to how to initiate a sound policy regarding text books A few days ago an informal Conference was called at his instance when the subject was discussed threadbare. The Conference, among other things, considered whether there should be any difference in the text books prescribed for the rural and urban areas. The question whether the Government should undertake the preparation, publication and sale of text books was also considered.

EXPERT COMMITTEE

It was held that the schools authorities should not be allowed to change the text books often and tentatively a period of 3 years was fixed: So far, the Government had not favoured uniformity in text books as one set of books would make education steriotyped. The Conference also held that the Government should exercise greater control in fixing the period of text books.

Due to the importance of the subject, the Government proposed to have an expert Committee, which would see whether there were suitable text books at present. If not, whether the Government should invite prospective writers to contribute. The necessity of having a Central Government Publishing House would also be considered by the Committee.

The Prime Minister strongly resented the suggestion made by Mr. Phadke that the Government text books might contain Congress propaganda and said "our Government is purely a democratic and national Government. We do not want our text-books to be coloured and biased."

He protested against the remarks of Mr Gaikwad that the policy of the Congress Government was one of "divide and rule." The suggestion, according to him was unjustified and unworthy.

Mrs. Munshi, replying stated that she was perfectly satisfied with the intentions of the Government as explained by the Prime Minister and withdrew her resolution.

INTERPELLATIONS

Discussion On Processions

Questions on indigenous soap industry in the province elicited the information that it was the policy of the Government to encourage and support the soap industry in the province. Competition from foreign firms were mainly due to the fact that they got all the advantage of large scale production and were able to recover the glycerine and purify it by distillation. They had also the advantage of the reputation attached to some of the brands previously produced abroad. As the same brands were now produced in this country the companies concerned could afford substantially to reduce their prices.

The Government had no information that some of the Swadeshi Soap Companies in the province had been wiped out of existence by the foreign soap companies.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT.

Questioned on the extent of application of Payment of Wages Act in the Province, the Prime Minister stated that the extent of its application varied as factories were added or removed from the Register; 850 additional factories had been brought under control by Government since the beginning of 1938. Delays in the payment of wages had occurred principally in the printing and film producing industries.

The Inspectors of Factories had expedited the payment of wages, secured the refund of deductions and filed 45 applications before the authorities under the Payment of Wages Act. Ten employers were prosecuted in 1938 while compensation was awarded in a large number of cases dealt with by the Authorities.

LOANS FOR INDUSTRIES.

The Minister for Self-Government, replying to Mr. S. H. Jhabvala to another question stated that the department of Industries had disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 3,500 under the State-Aid to Industries Rule. These loans were sanctioned to two concerns, one to a soap and chemical factory and the other a brass foundry.

Loans had also been granted for building launches for carrying fish. A loan of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned in 1935 and another Rs. 23,000 in 1937 for this purpose. Government had also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 38,000 to the All-India Spinners' Association for encouraging hand spinning and weaving.

PERMISSION FOR PROCESSION

Replying to questions regarding permission to take out processions, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order stated that 25 applications for processions were rejected in Bombay, in one case because riots were then raging in the City and in the other 24 cases because they were for new processions, which, if once permitted, would become annual functions and would add considerably to the complication of traffic in the City.

Policemen, armed with lathis, he said accompanied processions only when there was a possibility of disorder and they were provided with lathis to ensure the peaceful and orderly conduct of the processions.

Question: What sort of processions have been found to be most turbulent and uncontrollable.

Mr. Munshi: Processions, which excite religious, communal or political feelings and labour processions stirred up by extremist labour leaders are generally found to be most turbulent and uncontrollable.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was very keen on getting from the Home Minister the definition of a procession. Mr. Munshi defined it as "That which proceeds".

Mr. Khan put in an endless number of supplementary questions and referred to the recent procession of his men, which was stopped by the police.

Mr. Munshi: It is no use worrying me with questions, for which I want notice.

MUSLIM BURIED IN CHRISTIAN CEMETERY

Resentment Among Bettiah Mussalmans

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, April 11

A serious Christian-Moslem riot was averted the other day at Bettiah, Bihar when a Muslim dead and buried in a Christian cemetery had to be dug out under police guard at the demand of an infuriated Muslim mob.

It appears that one Dhalal Mian, aged 50 who happened to be in the employ of a Christian died on April 7 and was buried in the Christian cemetery, Muslims became greatly agitated and a communal riot was seriously threatened. But at last, the Parish Priest was persuaded to handing over the dead body to Muslims.

A Sub-divisional officer with a force of police proceeded to the Christian burial ground and got the dead body dug out at 11 at night and made it over to the Muslims.

Male Totalitarianism In Hindu Society

(Continued from Page 7).

that such opinions were against the Bill

BAD MATHEMATICS.

Taking the province of Madras Dr. Deshmukh had analysed that eight of the opinions were in favour, three against while three were neutral. He referred the House to a number of the opinions and declared that there was some doubt about Dr. Deshmukh's mathematical accuracy because there were not less than ten opinions which could only be taken as against the Bill. In fact according to Sir Sivaswami Aiyar the Bill was utterly defective, inadequate and unsatisfactory. Many of the opinions point out that this was a "One Clause" Bill which lacked a number of necessary provisions such as those relating to succession procedure, maintenance, custody of children etc. In fact Dr. Deshmukh might as well have rested content with the title and preamble (laughter). As for opinions from Assam he could safely say that Dr. Deshmukh was three hundred per cent. wrong when he claimed that 60 per cent of the opinion was in favour. Therefore, there could be no doubt that a preponderating bulk of Hindu opinion was severely against the measure as it was before the House.

GOVT'S. ATTITUDE.

Sir N. N. Sircar next clarified Government's attitude to such measures. The only exception Government made in the rule not to interfere with the religious and social customs and practices of the people of India was when ordinary sense of morality etc. was impinged even though the majority of opinion was against such interference. In the present instance, however, this condition justifying an interference did not exist. It could never be brought within the same category as infanticide for instance. Something more than a mere division in the House, he pointed out, was necessary before Government could take the step of forcing the opinion of a reforming minority down the throats of the majority.

He next analysed the provisions of the Bill and pointed out the difficulties which lay in the way of the woman seeking shelter under the provisions of this Bill. An issue of the type of impotency or incurability, he said, could not easily be decided in a court of law. These could be procured without much difficulty, if the economic condition of the patient warranted at least six learned doctors to testify against the opinion of one Dr. Deshmukh that the husband was incurable and when it was shown that the husband was curable there was no provision to compel this curable husband to get himself cured. As for the ground of divorce based on change of religion he wanted to know why life should be made undesirable by a mere change of religion. What of the case when the husband tolerates a wife to practise a different religion? It might easily be argued that sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander. (Laughter).

OMISSIONS IN BILL

Another ground urged for divorce was that of the husband marrying another woman while the first marriage was in force. But could not a scoundrel get round this by maintaining a couple of concubines? The last ground put forward by this Bill was desertion for a period of three years. What would Dr. Deshmukh say to a husband who returned to his wife after the lapse of two years eleven months and twenty-nine days? (Laughter). Further Dr. Deshmukh while providing for the serious enemy in the form of the "impotent husband" had forgotten the case of cruelty by the husband and the case of a husband leading a shamefully improper life. He, therefore, felt that a thoroughgoing rascal could remain a Hindu, keep a couple of concubines instead of marrying another, return to his wife after two years eleven months and twenty-nine days, be cruel to his wife, lead an improper life and yet remain beyond the reach of the law which Dr. Deshmukh sought to enact. Yet another important matter which this "One Clause Bill" had overlooked was the question regarding the custody of children. Nine out of ten women, he asserted, would rather not have recourse to this law for the sake of her children.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION

In the face of all these he would also remind Dr. Deshmukh who had delved into Hindu Law so much as to take up nearly three and half hours to expound his Bill, that the Hindu Law as it was, was more generous than Dr. Deshmukh's measure. He pointed out that the Law as it existed did give the right to a judicial separation and the right to maintenance in cases when concubines were kept in the same house as the wife and when the cruelty of the husband was such as to be a danger to her life. Besides there was also an elasticity in the practical application of the Law by courts.

Dr. Deshmukh, he continued, had apparently left to the Select Committee to make up, among other points, the "lacuna" regarding provisions relating to succession in the Bill, for example as regards the five or six different classes of "stridhan" property.

ADVICE TO WOMEN

The motion now before the House, proceeded the law member, was reference to the Select Committee. If this was accepted, he pointed out, it would mean that the House had accepted the principle of right to divorce for women under certain circumstances while there was no such law for the men, and this would be in spite of overwhelming opinion to the contrary.

Dr. Deshmukh had taken over an hour during the day to the meaning of the term "Sacrament" and had made much of what he considered to be misinterpretations by English judges. He would, however, remind Dr. Deshmukh that there were a number of rulings on this point by eminent Indian judges who had used the term "Sacrament" with the word "Sankar" in brackets and he for his part would rather accept the views of these eminent Indian judges rather than that of Dr. Deshmukh.

His opinion, therefore, as a member of the Government, was that the whole question must be left to a change of social ideas among Hindus themselves. Obviously ideas were changing and if the change in the desired direction was to be effected it must be through reasoning, persuasion and propaganda. He was quite certain that this was a distinct possibility, but in the meanwhile he would advise those ladies who relied on the Bill to get a better champion for their cause than Dr. Deshmukh. (Laughter).

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

TARIFF BILL IN COUNCIL OF STATE

NEWDELHI, April 11.

In the Council of State to-day the Tariff Bill relating to magnesium chloride paper and paper pulp, silk and silken goods and broken rice, as passed by the Assembly was introduced by Mr. Dow, Commerce Secretary and passed with an amendment.

Mr. Dow introducing the Bill announced that the amendment which he would move at the next stage of the Bill was the result of a compromise reached in the Assembly with regard to the duty on wood pulp. The Government had accepted that the duty should be potective but his amendment provided that the tariff should be 25 per cent 'ad valorem' or Rs. 30 whichever was higher.

The motion for consideration of the Bill having been adopted Mr. Dow moved his amendment. By an amendment carried against the Government in the Assembly the duty had been raised to Rs. 35.

Mr. Pantulu opposing the amendment said that the Council was not informed how the Government had reached a compromise with the Opposition in the Assembly. Lala Ram Saran-das supported Mr. Pantulu while Mr. Hossain Imam felt that the amendment was in the interests of the producer and consumer

Mr. Dow replying said that it was understood that when the bill was returned with this amendment to the Assembly it would be accepted. Mr. Dow stressed that Government were satisfied that the duty of Rs. 30 was quite adequate to give protection to wood pulp industry over the next seven years.

The amendment and the Bill were then passed without a division.

The House adjourned till Friday.—A. P.

MORE KISAN BATCHES ARRESTED

LAHORE, April 11

Two batches of 155, consisting of five and the other of ten Kisans were arrested today while attempting to march to he Punjab Assembly in connection with the Kisan Satyagraha at Lahore, which is continuing for the week.

According to official information 538 Kisans have been arrested so far in this connection of whom 431 were agriculturists and 107 non-agriculturists. About 24 of the arrested persons came from districts other than Lahore and 40 refused to disclose their caste or place of residence and some of them courted arrest twice.—United Press.

A SHORT STORY

Deception

(BY BARBARA ANN BENEDICT.)

"I've got to tell you this," Monty said. "I didn't intend to at first, but how——" He hesitated. The girl, her face pale and lovely in the moonlight, watched him expectantly, wonder and a trace of doubt written in her eyes. Behind them the silhouettes of Miami Beach's fashionable hotels were etched against a sky that was bright with reflected artificial illumination. In front of them was the ocean.

"But now?" Karen softly persisted.

Monty gestured, as though suddenly he had reached a decision. "Well, now," he said, "it's different. He looked down at her his eyes intense. "I don't have to tell you why. You know why. You know what has happened—— to me, at least" And before she could interrupt he rushed on: "I'm not Monty Harper, the millionaire playboy you think. I'm Henry Duncan Babington, an English duke" He laughed. "The Duke of Glenn. Sounds good, doesn't it? But that's all. I'm broke My family mortgaged everything to raise funds to send me to America." His lips twisted into a wry smile. "I'm supposed to trade my title for an American fortune."

For a moment Karen did not answer. Faintly she heard the sound of music. A band somewhere was playing a waltz The Merry Widow. This sound conjured memories, provoked a tightness in her throat. She and Monty had danced to the Merry Widow the night they had met at the Palm Club.

Every detail of that evening and the days and nights that followed were vivid in her mind. Vivid, because with Monty she had found the first real happiness she had ever known.

"Have you——do you love this ——this girl with the fortune?"

"I don't know. I haven't met her. I've been postponing the meeting because——"

"Because why?"

"Because I was sure I wasn't going to fall in love with you. Because I thought any minute I could break it off——like that. Then suddenly I knew I couldn't. knew I could never stop loving you. And then, worse luck, I discovered something else. I was being dishonest, and a chap simply can't be dishonest with the girl he loves. It placed me in rather a spot."

"Yes, I should think it would."

He looked at her quickly, and the small hope he had continued to cling to vanished. She had changed In the mere wink of her eye the warmth had gone from her voice. It was cold and accusing and scornful. He hesitated, wanting to plead his cause, vindicate himself. Wanting to explain about his family to try and make her understand that he owed them a debt, that they were depending upon him that he couldn't let them down.

A hopelessness came over him. It wouldn't do any good. She was an American. She couldn't understand Americans had different ideas. He didn't blame her.

When Monty returned to his hotel he was greeted in the lobby by a rather austere gentleman carrying an umbrella and wearing very correct clothes of a foreign cut. He stopped and blinked.

"Fleming! Good heavens, what are you doing here?"

Kenneth Fleming was the Babington solicitor. He and his father before him had handled the family's affairs for years.

"Hello, old boy! Good to see you. Naturally I'm here to settle the matter of——er——your affair.'

"Oh," said Monty dismally.

"How's it going, by the way?"

"Oh, fine," said Monty. "You've no idea. But look here, old man, we mustn't rush things. These Americans are queer. Don't like to be pushed. You'll have to give me another month."

Fleming was doubtful. "Well, anyway, I'll meet Miss Dayton tonight and have a talk with her."

"Meet who?" asked Monty blankly.

"Miss Dayton. Joyce Dayton. Look here, you act as though you didn't know she was the girl with whom we were——er——bargaining. Nothing wrong, old boy?"

"No indeed Not a thing Tonight, eh? Well, the sooner the better."

Monty was miserable. He had dinner in his room dressed and came downstairs about 9 o'clock. Apparently the hotel was sponsoring some sort of function, for the lobby was crowded. Fleming came weaving toward him through the crowd.

"Where the dickens have you been? I've talked with Miss Dayton. She's quite willing to marry you at once."

"What?" said Monty

"Never mind what She's waiting for you on the terrace. Go out there and talk with her."

Monty had alternate warm and cold spells as he made his way toward the terrace A queer sensation was working up and down his spine. Was it possible——but no, that was absurd! It couldn't be!"

"Monty!"

He saw her in the shadows, wearing white, looking lovelier than ever. She came up to him and smiled and the blank startled look left his face.

"Karen! This is mockery Nothing you could do could affect me more deeply I don't blame you for seeking revenge It was rotten of me."

She placed her hand lightly over his mouth. "Stop! It was as much my fault as yours. I owed something to my family, too. I promised them a title. But I was more cowardly. I had to pretend to be someone else to know what you were like before——it happened. Oh, darling, can you forgive me for being Joyce Dayton?"

She took her hand away from his mouth then, which proved a very helpful gesture, for Monty suddenly had other uses for his mouth besides talking.

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SEQUEL TO "NO-RENT" CAMPAIGN

Sec. 144 And Prosecutions In Hoogly Sub-Division

HOOGHLY, April 11.

The District Magistrate of Hooghly has promulgated an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. banning all meetings and processions in Arambagh Sub-Division of the district for two months in view of the 'No Rent' campaign started in some village sub-division.

Mr. Nagen Mukherjee, Chairman of the Hooghly Municipality and President of the District Congress Committee, and Mr. Atylya Ghosh, Secretary of the District Congress Committee have been proceeded against under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C. for alleged participation in the "No Rent" campaign.—United Press.

I COVER ANOTHER TOWN

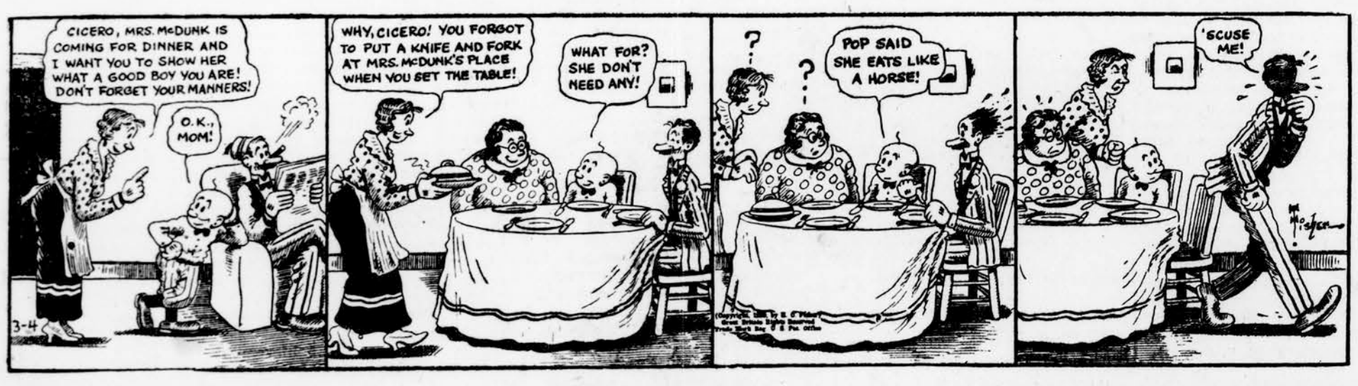
(Continued from page 6.)

the masses and the agriculturist, because they are so near to them. Outside Patna there are villages and more villages and it is the ryot that is the man whose destiny is at stake in Bihar, not the small-townsman or the rich Bania.

* * * *

There are no places of amusement, no night-clubs, no super-brothels. Life is simple and the needs of the people are not so extravagant as in the other big cities. There is a small official population which is negligible and people live more in their homes than elsewhere. It is more like India there than anywhere else I have been.

MUTT AND JEFF—And W as Mutt's Face Red, Now I Ask You? By BUD FISHER


CICERO, MRS. McDUNK IS COMING FOR DINNER AND I WANT YOU TO SHOW HER WHAT A GOOD BOY YOU ARE! DON'T FORGET YOUR MANNERS!
O.K., MOM!
WHY, CICERO! YOU FORGOT TO PUT A KNIFE AND FORK AT MRS. McDUNK'S PLACE WHEN YOU SET THE TABLE!
WHAT FOR? SHE DON'T NEED ANY!
POP SAID SHE EATS LIKE A HORSE!
'SCUSE ME!
3-4

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Britain & Democracy

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So, Hitler has triumphed! The road from Munich has passed through Sudetenland, Spain and eventually all Czech lands. The British Government have forgotten their solemn assurances to the Czechs to guarantee their frontiers and are apparently busy with preparations for defence which would make it difficult for Hitler to annex England.

Great Britain was supreme as a naval power for a long time. For over two centuries she was able to maintain a naval cordon around Europe and thereby reserve the rest of the world for herself as her field of action. It was mainly owing to her naval power that Great Britain was able to conquer and hold India and exploit India's man- ower and material resources. The events of last September have proved that the might of the British Empire is likely to be tested in a war for which most countries are now feverishly arming. When the threats of Hitler regarding the problem of Czecho-Slovakia brought England to the brink of war last autumn, Chamberlain's surrender to Hitler at Munich proved that the British Government would ransom London at any price so long as the price is paid by others. In the last Great War of 1914-'18, the British spent large sums of money on the make-believe propaganda that they went to war with Germany in order chivalrously to protect the small nation of Belgians which was attacked by German militarists. Last autumn, however, there was the threat of an attack by Germany on the democratic State of Czechoslovakia, but the British and French Governments preferred to see the small State dismembered and delivered bound hand and foot to Hitler. It was like letting a robber into a friend's house and holding the friend, while the robber took what he wanted. Since then Hitler has thrown to the winds the British and French guarantees to the Czechs and annexed the whole country as he had previously annexed Austria. What is the explanation of British inactivity which amounts to international immorality? It is to be found in the success of long distance aviation and consequent new methods of aerial warfare, which have superseded the British grand fleet. The British and French together purchased immunity from German air raids by the surrender of their own voice in the affairs of Europe. The recent tragedy of Czechoslovakia shows that what the British and French paid at Munich was only the first instalment of the price. During the crisis of last autumn, it was as though a man were trying to feed red meat to a tiger, but refused to let him snatch it. Tigers growl when they do not get their meat and may sleep for a while after they have been well-fed. The difficulty is that the tiger is likely to wake up stronger.

Thus Hitler has emerged immensely powerful out of the crisis of last autumn. Although the British Government have been acting as Hitler's mercenaries from last autumn to this Spring and the British Prime Minister and his friends have been doing all they can to persuade people to believe that Britain did not suffer a diplomatic disaster at Munich, the shrewd victor has continued to impose his demands by degrees and while snatching whatever he can by superior force, has compelled England to live under a threat of war to avoid which she is straining every nerve to reach a peaceful settlement.

England and France have been reduced by Hitler without a war to the status of Holland and Belgium. They are now second-rate European States with rich possessions overseas. England and France apparently persuade themselves that if they mind their own business and do not interfere with the Dictators, they may still be able to enjoy their rich empire like Holland without having to fight for it. Above all, England believes that by adding to her grand fleet, she can hold on to her vast territories as in the past and thus save herself from starvation in time of war. But the British fleet is no longer able to protect London against air-raids and her prestige in her large Asiatic and African oversea possessions, she has already lost at Munich. What little prestige she may have retained since then has now been sacrificed by the betrayal of Czechoslovakia. The British Government could not stop Hitler last September. It is hard to see how they can ever stop him. Apparently the German aircraft industry is able to out-build England and France together, and the bombing aeroplane is a powerful if not the deciding factor in modern warfare. In the last German War the Kaiser had spent vast sums of money in preparing the German navy which could challenge the might of the British battle-fleet. But Hitler is wiser and has taken full advantage of the power of the bombing aeroplane. Why should he waste money on a big navy when he can have what he wants by threatening London from the air? Thus one thing is clear that the pressure of a threat against London is enough to swing the weight of England in support of German policy.

No one need laugh now at Hitler's Charley Chaplin moustaches. He has brought a defeated nation out of the depths of gloom. He has carried out the plan which he had clearly unfolded in his book. He has reiterated the law of the jungle that might is right. For him the treaties imposed by England and France upon the Germans when the last Great War ended were accidental and temporary like the frontiers of new states then created. They were made by men and may be changed by a super-man. And so he is busy changing them. We may well ask whether it is possible to stop this Hitlerian method of unilateral alteration of the 'status quo,' after the success it has already achieved and the momentum which such success has given him, unless England is ready to say that there is a limit beyond which she will not go and will accept the challenge of war.

The question for us to consider is whether England is worth fighting for. She certainly is not, In India she carries on a Fascist administration and by her foreign policy she has played second fiddle to Hitler and has wrought the destruction of the democracies of Spain and Czechoslovakia. The Indian National Congress has made it clear that we would refuse to be dragged into a war to serve the ends of British imperialism and that we must take a clear stand for principle and declare for freedom democracy and self-determination.

Lord Halley is recently reported to have said that the past history of India discloses no principle of democracy. We may tell him that his Lordship need not concern himself about India but that he should look nearer home whether there is any future for democracy in England. The British ruling caste is semi-fascist already and unless the British worm turns in time, there may be no vestige of democracy left in England. The alternative before British democracy is to assert itself and help the cause of democratic freedom throughout the world or to accustom its stomach to the process of eating dust before Hitler.

During the September crisis huge placards were displayed in Downing Street, London exhibiting the following verse:—

SPEAK NOW

Speak now, you English people,
Or forever shall your shame
Be written on the scroll of Fate
And men shall hate your name.
Speak now, lest from your silence
Your Destiny is wrought,
By those who hate the freedom
That English blood has bought.

Speak now—the hour is fleeting
And Fascist armies mass—
Will England give the answer
"Stand Firm—they shall not pass"
For tyrants now are building,
Upon Sudetenland,
A crucifix that bears our name
Unless, rock fast, we stand.

—THOUBADOUR.

—Yours, etc.,

R. S. PANDIT.

March 20.

Kisan Problems In India

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is amply evident that there is a tremendous rising of the Kisans in India in recent times. Really speaking Kisan problem in India is greater than even the Labour problem. As India is primarily an agricultural country, rather than an industrial country, the Kisan problem has become the main all-India problem. We may talk of better form of administration, Swaraj or complete independence, but unless the Kisans are better off under such an administration, uplifted educationally, economically and in general outlook, these high talks of ours are of no value with them.

Now in order to deal with the Kisan problem we should first discuss his cultivation work. He has a piece of land, but he is told that he is not the proprietor of the land (because in the latter case he could have only paid income tax as in America and in other countries). Then what is he? He is merely a tool in the hands of a proprietor, i.e., a tenant. Because the proprietor can increase the land revenue every 20 or some specified number of years and can realise temporary additional taxes on some lame pretexts such as settlement, chaukidari, royal marriage taxes and the like. While the tenants are those who have to pay silently the taxes imposed on them without a voice in deciding them, let alone the criminal waste of money in the administration thereof. The tenant's burden of land revenue is so heavy and especially so felt in these years of market depression that nothing is left behind after the payment of land revenue, just after the disposal of the harvest, except some grain for maintaining his family for the next month or two. The poor man has to seek labour and bullock-hire work for the hot months from February to May for the maintenance of his family and his cattle. The question comes up when should he do his cultivation work? He has no time to put more energy in that work and consequently his crop suffers due to ill-treatment in the next season.

This much is about day-to-day cultivation work, e.g., ploughing, harrowing, removing of kanas and kunda and putting manure, etc. Because the means of the cultivator have become narrow, he cannot afford to pay for his manure or put additional energy into his work. Next comes the question of maintaining the condition of his land, let alone the permanent improvement to be effected therein. Bunds have to be put on to avoid the surface wash of the soil. Periodical levelling of the soil is to be done in order to retain the soil fertility and ensure uniform crop. All this requires extra money, but the poor tenant, who has not left even sufficient margin from his crop produced, to pull on for the rest of the year, is unable to do any of the additional jobs in his field, though he has got an intellectual forethought to do it.

VILLAGE PROBLEMS

This much is about the individual cultivator's problems. But if we look to the whole villages as such, we find that there are large village problems. We take, for instance that there are Nalas and small rivers passing through the village cultivation areas. According to the Nature's vagaries constant and definite changes are being effected in the village contours as well as in the village nalas and rivers. There is a change in the course of some, deposition of silt in some, while a heavy wash-off in others, opening the stony bottom rock. Sometimes due to the constant deposit in the bed of the nalas, it is raised and the consequent flooding of the nalas in the rains, wash off the surrounding fields due to the shallowness of the nalas. The loss by such overflooding the fields is so much that the most valuable light organic plant food, present in the soil or added to it in the form of manure is washed away and the land is laid bare, so to say devoid of its valuable manurial ingredients.

Thus it is well and pleasant to argue that the cultivator is not the proprietor of the land, but then what about the responsibility of the proprietor to maintain the condition of the land intact. He should be prepared to spend a large amount of money for the deepening of the nalas whose beds have risen and to do all sorts of things without the help of the cultivator to keep intact the fertility of the fields and yearly they should be willing and ready to at once estimate the loss to the soil by such overflooding, etc., and remunerate the cultivator in that respect; so that he may not lose hope and maintain his vigour in the upkeep of the land.

In my opinion this is the problem to be solved before taking up the work of rural uplift in hand. Unless we tackle this economic problem of the cultivator, it is very difficult to go ahead with a social problem of rural development, which has now become the principal talk of the day in our country.—Yours, etc.,

"AN EDUCATED KISAN."

Indo-British Trade Agreement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The new Indo-British Trade Agreement is a serious blow to our Mill and Cotton Industry. It was on 25th June 1936, that 25 per cent duty was reduced to 20 per cent and now it is brought up to 15 percent. Tariff rates on printed goods have come down from 25 per cent to 17-1|2 per cent. Now let us consider carefully the import from United Kingdom of last year and the present quota. The import of British manufactured cloth into India in 1937-38 is nearly 24 crores yards and according to the present agreement India has to buy 35 crores up to 42-1|2 crores yards the duty being 15 per cent. If it is more than 42-1|2 per cent crores yards, which seems to me hardly probable—then there will be 2-1|2 per cent increase in duty. If it is less than 35 crores yards —which will probably be the case, then there will be 2-1|2 per cent decrease making it in the real sense 12-1|2 per cent. In my opinion therefore, instead of 35-42-1|2 crores yards quota, it should be 30-35 crores yards in relation to the cotton proposals that are coming below.

Next comes cotton. For it, they have technically arranged a sliding scale that Great Britain takes 4 lakhs bales of Indian cotton and if we consume 2-1|2 crores yards more of United Kingdom they will take 50,000 bales more. The absurdity of this sliding scale is obvious. So far our cotton Textile Industry is concerned, I should say that there is not a jot of reciprocity. From my point of view, it should not be 4 lakhs but ought to be 9 to 10 lakhs bales of Indian cotton they should buy, since we have reduced the tariff duty to a great extent—in last three years, it has come down from 25 per cent to 12-1|2 per cent in the real sense. Besides the agreement as it stands, does not specify the amount of short staple cotton England would take from us. In my view, they should take at least 60 per cent of Bengal and Varad cotton. I would like to give here for the reference, how much Japan buys our Indian cotton in comparison to that Lancashire does:—

	(Figures in 000 Bales)	
Year.	United Kingdom.	Japan.
1934-35	353	2055
1935-36	456	1759
1936-37	622	2426
1937-38	395	1359

It will be seen from above that the contrast is tremendous and I should mention here, Japan uses lot of our short staple cotton. In spite of all this, we give far more preference to Britain than to Japan.

I appeal to all businessmen, Millowners, Congress and other parties to take concerted action against this pact.—Yours, etc.

SWADESHI.

Parsis And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Thousands of Parsis voted for the Congress candidates in the pious belief the Congress Government would fulfil their pledge to eradicate "abject poverty and destitution" given in their Election Manifesto adopted by the A.-I. C. C. on 22-8-1936. Therein the Congress promised to reduce outright the existing "unemployment which was crushing peasantry, industrial workers, artisans, traders, small merchants and the middle class intelligentsia. I accuse the Congress as well as Gandhiji of the breach of promise not on the ground of their having failed to reduce unemployment figure but for their attempts to increase and worsen the unemployment problem by foisting Prohibition on the people and crushing them still further under heavy and unbearable taxation. Is Gandhiji prepared to face the verdict of the Chief Justice of India on the issue of the breach of election pledge to the nation?

Since the demolition of about two dozen mills in Bombay during the last twenty years and since the annually increasing out-put of graduates with worthless attainment from the University factories, the Demon of Unemployment has devastated thousands of happy homes in a far more disastrous degree than the normal mischiefs done by the Drink Devil. Compared with the Unemployment Demon the Drink Devil sinks into negligible insignificance.

It is said that Prohibition was the chief plank in the Congress programme. I request all to re-read the aforesaid Congress Manifesto. If Gandhiji could show therefrom the word "prohibition" or any word conveying the sense and meaning of Prohibition, then I would present him a garland of Khadi yarn of 1,000 yards spun by me for the first time in life.

If he or any Congressman fails to show us the word "Prohibition" from their Manifesto, then all the existing Congress legislators and Ministries as have enforced Prohibition should show the moral courage to fight the issue on the respective provincial platforms. Will Gandhiji please advise them to tender their resignation and seek re-election on the Prohibition issue? Let us face the country's verdict in a patriotic spirit. Had there been the slightest mention of the enforcement of Prohibition in that official Manifesto I venture to say that almost 70 to 75 per cent of the present Congress legislators would have certainly been washed out of the various provincial areas by the whirlwind torrents of voters enraged at the so-called philanthropic plan of Prohibition which as we all know, would spell disaster and utter ruination of the wine and the toddy merchants. Besides this, thousands of voters being seized with the panic at the statutory forced unemployment would have stormed the polling booths in view of the onrushing spectre of miseries, starvation and suicides. The Congress candidates would have been routed out from all the fronts.

—Yours, etc.

BURJOR J. SHROFF.

Fakirji Lodge,
Tardeo Road,
Bombay, 7-4-1939.

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Mainly About Motion Pictures

A scene from "Birth of Shivaji," Minerva film, shown this week at Central

Marathi Historical Film At The Central

"Birth Of Shivaji", A Minerva Production, Recaptures Spirit Of Eventful Epoch

By B. G. L.

Historically speaking from "Chandrarao More" to "Ekadash Avatar" or "The Birth of Shivaji" it is a backward page but Amina showed an advancement in the role of the daughter of Lukhaji Jadhav and the wife of Sahaji Bhonsale—the mother of Shivaji—in the release of the last named film of Minerva Pictures, at the Central on Good Friday.

Warring chiefs of the Mahrattas had been creating an easy field for the descent of the Moghuls from the north into the Deccan and the petty personal jealousies and family feuds were making easy tools for conspiracy against the local Muslim dynasties, which by the very nature of their petty sovereignty fell before the armies of Delhi one by one. At such a time, the selfish ambition of Lukhaji Jadhav, the father-in-law of Shahaji Bhonsale, leads to intrigues with the Moghul for upsetting the throne of the Nizamshahi, while Shahaji who had been consolidating the Mahratta Power takes strong objection to his father-in-law's tactics and personally risks a visit to the latter only to be thwarted in his attempt; but he fortunately escapes being held a prisoner. In the meanwhile the Nizamshahi Ruler appoints Shahaji as his Vazir and this leads to further jealousies between the father-in-law and Shahaji. The former confronts the Nizamshahi ruler and threatens dire consequences for appointing Shahaji as Vazir. Instead of making a choice of such a powerful chief as himself, Shahaji exposes his father-in-law's tactics to Nizamshah and Lukhaji is asked to quit the presence immediately.

INEVITABLE CLASH

To save the impending clash between the families of the Jadhavs and the Bhonsales—of her father and husband—Jijabai, the mother of Shivaji though 'enceinte' undertakes a journey to her father's capital. Lukhaji Jadhav who is incenced with the growing popular belief and obvious propaganda agency of Saints or "Sadhus" of those times that a deliverer was to be born to Jijabai, haughtily spurns the overtures of his daughter for

LEELA DESAI and NEMO in "Dushman," New Theatres' fine film at Krishna

a rapprochement between the two families and imprisons his own "enceinte" daughter. But she manages to escape with the help of her faithful followers and even of retainers of Lukhaji himself, who have taken kindly to the popular belief. And then comes the inevitable clash with Shahaji, who was shielding Nizamshah from the intrigues of Jadhav.

Despite the strength of numbers of the opponents, the knowledge of topography and mastery of tactics turns the day in favour of Shahaji Bhonsale, whose valient wife takes a share in the battlefield, when her father's forces attack their place of shelter.

Convinced at the last moment of the justice of the cause of the Bhonsales, Jadhav gives up the fight and stops the carnage and a happy union comes about heralding the birth of Shivaji, who was to bring under one rule what later formed the Bar-bhai of the Mahratta confederacy.

WAR INTERWOVEN

In the setting of the hills, dales and forts of the Mahratta country, the story progresses, leading the spectator from religious customs and beliefs of the Mahrattas to the subtle political thinking of the times, which was the forerunner of a consolidated Mahratta Empire to come. The warp and weft of the story are well-woven on the silver screen to transport the onlooker to three hundred and odd years back in history and to make him feel at home in the scenes of the story.

Besides Amina, Vimalabai Vashistha in the role of Mhalasabai, wife of Lukhaji Jadhav, fills admirably the matronly role of the wife of a Mahratta Chief of the times, while S. Baburao, K. Athawale and Marutirao shine in their parts as Shahaji, Lukhaji and the propagandist "Sadhu" respectively.

Keshavrao Dhaibar also contributes in a role of pathetic devotion.

With the setting and the background to the theme, the "Eleventh Incarnation" promises to have a considerable run to crowded Bombay audiences.

P. JAIRAJ and ROSE in "Rifle Girl," Saroj film, at Imperial

TO SAFEGUARD WORKERS' INTERESTS

Indian Screen Artistes Unite

(By K. Ahmed Abbas)

Elavatsky Lodge on Monday night was the Indian film fans' paradise. With a few exceptions, almost every known film-star was there.

But that was not all. It was no exclusive gathering of top-notch celebrities. Rubbing shoulders with the foremost actors and actresses were minor luminaries—featured players, bit players, extras. The distinctions of rank and salary were, for once, forgotten as the first General Meeting of the Film Artistes' Association of India began its deliberations with several hundred members attending.

Inspiring Sight

It was a sight to gladden the heart of the most gloomy pessimist. It was the first occasion that so many artistes from different studios got together. Even more significant was the enthusiasm that prevailed, the spirit of co-operative endeavour and fraternal goodwill and the realisation of common interests and a common destiny which must precede the growth of healthy Trade Unionism in any profession in any country.

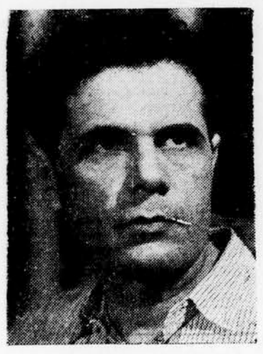
Film Workers Organize

The actors and actresses all the world over are regarded to be an individualistic lot, who have hitherto seldom organised for common action. But economic factors—the pinch of precarious and uncertain employment which is the lot even of the highest-paid stars, the hopeless conditions of work and the arbitrary conduct of many a producer—have proved too much even for the most fatalistic among the artistes. Before their eyes was the example of Trade Unionism in other industries, how, by joint action workers are winning the rights hitherto denied to them. It was thus that even in that world capital of escapism and individualism, Hollywood, the idea of workers' organisations took root despite many initial difficulties. Today even the million-dollars stars are proud to belong to their guilds and unions, for they know that in this capitalistic age, the interests of workers lie only in strong organisation.

And now, given an impetus by the arrangements of the forthcoming Motion Picture Congress and the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Indian films, the Indian artistes, too, have come together in an Association. It is a move to be heartily welcomed by everyone who has the interests of the Indian film industry at heart, by everyone who believes in organisations of workers as instruments of social justice.

Price Of Fame

As I sat watching the deliberations in Blavatsky Lodge last night, what struck me most was the serious attitude of everyone present to the problems affecting the profession and their future. This was no gathering of frivolous play-boys and glamour-girls, stunt men and comedians, but of serious-minded workers, anxious to safeguard their common interests. Those who see their film favourites only on the screen, have a very wrong notion of the life of film artistes. A screen career is no bed of roses. Who knows how many heart-breaks there are behind the romantic masks we see on the screen? We admire the beauty of the heroine, the vigour of the hero and the amusing antics of the comedian, but do we ever imagine that even while light-heartedly laughing before the camera, an artiste may be actually thinking of the uncertainty of the next meal. And yet such things do happen in the paradoxical world of the studios. I was surprised to see, for instance, how many of them, including leading stars, have to use spectacles in private life. Their eye-sight has been impaired by constant work under the blinding glare of studio lights! The price of film fame is considerable and there was much truth in the observation made by Prithviraj at the last Film Lunch: "We have served the industry with our life-blood."



SOHRAB MODY: "I am an artiste first, producer afterwards."

Producers' Duty

It is, perhaps, not generally known that, the few top-stars apart, the average remuneration for screen work is far from adequate. 'Extras' often work for starvation wages. Moreover, in most studios there is no provision for accident or sickness insurance, no regular hours, no fixed holidays, in some cases not even a guarantee of regular payment of wages. Sooner or later the Association will have to take up these questions, for thus alone it will vindicate its claim to represent the under-dogs of the profession. Sensible and reasonable producers will, no doubt, lend a ready ear to the representations of the Association and try to remove all genuine grievances of their employees.

Such were the thoughts that came to one's mind while watching the proceedings—sometimes pardonably amateurish, often boisterous, but never rowdy, and on the whole, characterised by goodwill and enthusiasm.

Working Committee

The Working Committee unanimously elected gives rise to the hope that the work of the Association will be carried on smoothly.

Mr. Sohrab Modi of the Minerva who declared in his speech: "I am an artiste first, producer afterwards" was elected President. The following are the other office-bearers:—

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Durgabai Khote and Mr. D. Billimoria.

Hon. General Secretary: Mr. Prithviraj.

Asstt. Secretaries: Messrs. Khalil Ahmed, Hareesh Chandra, P. Jairaj and (Fatty) Prashad.

Treasurers: Messrs. S. B. Nyampally and Chandar Rao.

Working Committee: Misses Gohar, Sulochana, Naseem, Enakshi Rama Rao, Bibbo and Pramila and Messrs. Mirza Musharraf, Kumar Mubarak, Motilal, Chandramohan, Surendra, Jagirdar, Mazhar Khan, Minoo Mystic, Sadiq Ali, Ghulam Mohd., Yaqub, Harish Shivdasani and Mohd. Nazeer.

The President and members of the Executive Committee of the Film Journalists' Association of India attended the meeting on special invitation.

MAYA BANNERJEE and YAQUB in "Her Last Desire," Sagar film at Minerva.

Chhaya Scores In "Tumhari Jeet" At Capitol

Nothing undaunted by their initial reverse the Film Corporation of Calcutta have tried to stage some sort of a come-back with their second effort—'The Rise'—or 'Tumharee Jeet' which is now shown at the Capitol. Whether they will have ultimately succeeded public opinion will alone decide.

A BOLD MESSAGE

For the present—the producers can at least compliment themselves on having for once risen above themselves and tried to deliver a bold message boldly. Chhaya Devi—in the role of Malti—the 'accused' daughter of an 'aggrieved' mother—easily carries off the stellar honours with a magnificent performance reminiscent of her best. The last scene in particular—wherein poor helpless Malti—a derelict whom custom-ridden society had refused to shelter—is forced to beg for mercy at the feet of her typically orthodox would-be grandfather-in-law—is a veritable triumph for the Calcutta star's histrionic powers. Displaying further a remarkably sweet voice in all her song numbers Chhaya may literally be said to be carrying the picture on her shoulders. As against this Muzammil hopelessly fails to impress as the stock-broker—hero—Prafulla. On the production side—the direction, photography and audiography are on the whole satisfactory. The processing and editing of the picture are all that could be desired—while Arjun Ray's art direction and B. Mazumdar's settings further enhance its 'artistic' value. 'Tumharee Jeet'—or as it may more correctly be styled—'Chhaya's Jeet' is a bold comment on a social problem besides being good entertainment.

J. A.

MUMTAZ ALI in "Nav Jeevan," Bombay Talkies' excellent film at the Roxy

"HER LAST DESIRE"

The Sagar film "Her Last Desire" is said to be drawing well at the Minerva where it was released last week.

It is, we understand, an attempt at a psychological presentation of a criminal's duel personality who yet retains the essential spark of humanity and paternal love. Of course, the popular ingredients like music and romance are interwoven with the story.

The film presents Yaqub in the dual capacity of Director as well as the star of the picture. The case with which he has played "tough" roles in previous Sagar films has already made his name familiar to a large number of cinegoers. Maya plays the romantic lead with her usual vivacity.

(A detailed review of the picture will appear in a subsequent issue).

"NAV-JEEVAN" IN THIRD WEEK

Bombay Talkies Comedy At The Roxy

How often do picturegoers wish that they would get an opportunity of spending a couple of hours with light hearted gaiety, but invariably it is their lot to see pictures which have the heavy atmosphere of pathos and melodrama?

But Bombay Talkies have now produced "Nav-Jeevan" which abounds in situations where the spontaneity of rollicking laughter has the greatest possible share. The smartness with which certain accidents lead to a comical conclusion calls for special mention and not even the subtlest joke is lost upon the audience. The whole house generously responds to every sally of wit, every thrust of humour and every subtle psychological twist. The players in the cast have done well headed by Hansa and Rama Shukul

The picture is now running for the third week at the Roxy and reports from the mofussil state that it was accorded a rousing reception on April 7 when it was released simultaneously at Lucknow, Delhi and Lahore.

PRAMILA as she appears in "Jungle King," Wadia film at Lamington

Bombay Film Diary

IMPERIAL—"Rifle Girl," Frontier romance, starring Rose, P. Jairaj and Y. Effendi. Exciting and entertaining.

CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji," Minerwa picture in Marathi. (See review on this page).

KRISHNA—"Dushman," New Theatres' fine film. Starring Saigal, Leela Desai and Najmul Husain. Outstanding current release. Fine songs by Saigal (Eighth week).

MAJESTIC—"Daughter of the Marathas," Artists' Combine maiden production in Marathi, featuring Gangubai.

OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India." Second Indian colour film, glorifying Indian motherhood. Sentimental appeal for women. Featuring Sharifa, Ghulam Mohd., Sushila, etc. (12th week).

ROXY—"Nav Jeevan," Bombay Talkies' new film, starring Rama Shukul and Hansa. Excellent entertainment. (3rd week).

FILM JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Support From The Punjab

Messrs. Darr and Prasher, the well-known film journalists of the Punjab, visited the offices of the Film Journalists' Association of India and exchanged views with the President and members of the Executive Committee. They were acquainted with the work that the Association has done so far.

They expressed their entire agreement with the aims and objects of the Association and emphasized the fact that such an organization is necessary to give a status to the profession of film journalism.

Asked about the report of opposition to the Association in certain quarters in the Punjab, Messrs. Darr and Prasher said that evidently it was 'entirely due to some misunderstanding. When the true facts are made known to the film journalists of the North, they felt confident, that everyone of them would welcome the idea and whole-heartedly support the Association.

On their return to the Punjab, these two veteran film journalists propose to acquaint their colleagues with the true state of affairs with regard to the Association and to clear up any misunderstanding that may be still persisting. They also intend to inaugurate a Punjab Film Journalists' Association to work in collaboration with the Film Journalists' Association of India.

Messrs. Darr and Prasher have themselves set the ball of co-operation rolling by becoming the members of the Association.

WEST END—"Devata." Huns Pictures' sociological drama in Marathi. Starring Baburao Pendharkar with Indira Wadkar and Meenakshi. Recommended to Marathi-knowing cine-goers. (Ninth week).

AMATEUR CINE SOCIETY

Year Of All-Round Progress

Increased membership and sounder finances mark the conclusion of a very happy year of existence for the Amateur Cine Society of India, a body still in its infancy. Considering, further, the amount of useful work hitherto accomplished by the Society—as shown by its Second Annual Report for the year ending March, 1939,—the A.C.S.I. can truly be said to have a bright future.

WORK DONE

During the year the Society took suitable steps to make its aims and objects better known to the general public, deservedly receiving in this connection the support and co-operation of the Press and the Cinema Proprietors and Managers. The provision of more commodious premises for its headquarters equipped further with a dark-room and laboratory for the use of members, the maintenance of a library of books and films, the organisation of a number of competitions, and the removal of customs barriers—coupled with the successful efforts made to obtain the services of competent professionals for instructional purposes—all resulted in the members evincing keener interests in the affairs of the Society which can now look forward with confidence.

NEXT MEETING

The second annual general meeting of the A.C.S.I. will be held on the 19th instant at 9 p.m. in their new premises—the Scouts' Hut, Esplanade Maidan.

J. A.

BABURAO PENDHARKAR, in a scene from Huns Pictures' "Devata," at West End

Britain's Progressive Young Men

Beyond Barriers Of Colour, Creed Or Nationality

YOUTH PARLIAMENT SUPPORTS INDIAN INDEPENDENCE BILL

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

If young men and women considered old enough at 18 to share in the defence of the country, and if need be to die for it, were to be given a corresponding share in running the country would it, as so many peppery old colonels assert, go from rack to ruin? An answer to this question was given last week-end when 700 "M.P.'s", none of them over the age of 30 years, about half of them under 25 and many under 20, assembled in Seymour Hall, Marlebone, London, from all parts of the country in the first British Parliament of Youth.

During their three-day discussions and debates I found them high-spirited and what may be called full of "beans", dead earnest about the things they had assembled to discuss. And contrary to what the critics of youth would prophesy, they discussed such sensible things as Bills, which demanded better educational facilities, raising the school-leaving age to 16, regulation of the hours of work of young people in factories, offices and shops, paid holidays, peace, health insurance, nutrition, housing and Indian Independence One Bill contained a proposal that surplus food should be sold to the unemployed at cheap prices—the commonsense of which never seems to have struck our elder statesmen.

King's Progressive Speech

From the clerk of the House, I learnt that Youth's "M.P's" had come from every corner of the British Isles—even from the Channel Isle of Guernsey. A member of the local Girl's Club in derelict Merthyr Tydfil, one from the Rhondda, students from Oxford, Cambridge, and Aberystswyth, Girl Guides, members of the Young Women's Christian Association, and members of political youth groups from all parts of the country had come. Many districts had their own local Youth Parliaments and they had sent an "M.P." to National Parliament. Altogether 2,000,000 youth and 23 organisations were represented at the Parliment. The "Speaker" was Mr. Ewan Wallis-Jones, a young barrister, who, after his election—moved by the youngest "M.P." 14-year-old schoolgirl—read the King's speech. And, of course, this is the first time that I have heard any King's Speech, which can be called progressive. "We have here summoned you to meet in this, the first National Parliament of Youth in Britain. Thus are you called upon to partake of your rights and to bear your duties as the citizens of a free democracy." These were the opening words of the King's Speech. The Speaker went on to say it was the belief of the House that the welfare of the people today required the assertion, maintenance and strengthening of faith in the principles and forms of democratic, national and local government. "Our democracy, that it may be strong, needs the support, nay, the enthusiasm of the youth of Great Britain," said Mr Spaker, "They are its future and its sure defence. Therefore is this Parliament here assembled, that you, the representatives of our youth may join together, and together learn the true nature, the strength and the weakness of the democracy of Britain". Referring to the political situation, the King's Speech contained the following paragraph: "The disturbed conditions which prevail in world affairs cause us all anxiety. We deeply wish to see the building of a new world order which will give to all peoples the right and the possibility of living their lives in freedom, inter-dependence, justice and peace "A Peace Bill will seek to secure that our Ministers and people may be constrained to strive for the establishment of such conditions through an effective League of Nations.

An aspect of the problems facing youth in India will be brought before you by a Bill proposing Indian Independence, and you will be asked to consider proposals relating to our colonies and their mode of government. In the distress of our times, we have been signally impressed by the work done by the members of our youth organisations in providing relief for refugees and the victims of war in other countries. You will be asked to consider this problem of modern welfare in its general aspects, and to extend an appeal to all young people to play their full part in this practical expression of their world citizenship." And although the King's speech ended with the time-honoured "We pray that the blessing of the Almighty God may rest upon your deliberations" prayer, it did not commence with the time honoured phraseology heard in Westminster that "Our Relations with Foreign Powers are friendly".

Programme Of British Youth

The three-day sitting fulfilled the assurance contained in the King's Speech, in as much as when the House was dissolved late last night, the Youth Parliament had by then revealed to us the programme of British youth covering various reforms. Last night the Parliament revealed the demands of youth as follows: No young person to be dismissed from work for refusal to work overtime; all local authorities to give birth control advice to women who desire it; no women to be employed who are expecting to become mothers within six months; local authorities to provide free meals for children. All these "laws" and hundreds of other new ones were made by the Parliament. All the bills reached the third reading stage last night and were passed through the House and duly marked "Law" by Wallis Jones, the Speaker. The majority of the new "laws" aim at bettering the working conditions of young people. For instance, the youth of to-day it "law" that every factory, office or place of work employing more than 250 people should be compelled to provide a non-profit making canteen for the supply of mid-day meals; that the working day of a young person should commence not earlier than 8 a.m. and finished not later than 5-30 p.m.

Moving the second reading of the Housing Bill, the member for Young Methodists' Constituency strongly condemned delay in dealing with the slum problem. Another member speaking on the same bill, raised a big laugh with his remark: "If Adolf Hitler had been brought up in a good Christian family, or if he had been happily married, we might not be faced with some of our terrible problems." An Education Bill, greatly enlarging the scope of education in Britain and raising the school-leaving age to 16 was passed by a large majority. The Hon. Members representing the Federation of Zionist Youth and the Inter-University Jewish Federation gained approval for a motion providing for the immigration of Jewish refugees in Palestine. Hon. member representing Labour League of Youth proposed a motion on unemployment declaring that the Means Test be abolished; that benefits be given to unemployed young people at a rate not less than that set down by the Trade Union Congress; and that work scheme be provided at trade union rates of pay.

A speaker (representing the Girl Guides) who proposed that the unemployed be recruited into the armed forces, was booed and hissed. On behalf of the Nation Youth Campaign, another Hon. Member moved a resolution on national service, declaring that the Government should consult youth on the policy behind national service, and that the policy should be one defending freedom at home and abroad. The motion was passed with an amendment by the Young Communist League rejecting conscription. The final business was a motion on the adjournment dealing with the international crisis and demanding that the Government give every support to co-operative action by all democratic powers to resist Fascist aggression. Speakers from every organisation, political and non-political, supported the motion.

Indian Independence Bill

When the Speaker said "Now I call upon the Hon. Member representing the Students' Federation of Indian Societies in Britain (Mr. Rajni Patel) to move the second reading of the Indian Independence Bill which is on the Order Paper" there was a tremendous applause to greet the speaker. In commending the Bill for the acceptance of the House, Mr. Patel said that the presence of the Indian members in that House was perhaps anomalous since that was a National Parliament of Youth. But the very fact that the Indian Youth was invited to participate in their discussions was ample proof of the fact that the young people of Britain were genuinely democratic and international in their outlook and that whatever the policy of their Government in Whitehall might be they at least did not recognise the frontiers of colour, creed or nationalities.

Mr. Patel continued: "The earnestness, the frankness and the open mind with which this House has discussed the problems of social justice and peace has impressed us most. We move this Bill with the full confidence that members will examine the Indian question in the same unprejudiced way in which they have examined other questions. In presenting the Bill we are expressing the views and demands of the entire people of India. This Bill simply asks this House to support the convening of a Constituent Assembly which shall frame the constitution of a free India.

"What are the reasons which give rise to this fundamental political demand of the Indian people? These reasons are stated in the preamble to the Bill. The memorandum in front the Honourable members elaborate them. Firstly, the people of India demand their freedom through a Constituent Assembly. They desire to remove the evils like appalling poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition and unemployment. In other words they desire to achieve social justice. They are convinced that the Government that rules over them to-day has denied India social justice and, therefore, they want to manage their national affairs themselves. Secondly, we demand a Constituent Assembly because we desire to establish democracy in our country. The youth of this country is justly proud of its heritage of liberty and democracy which gives them full opportunities for social and cultural progress. Similarly, the people of India demand a Constituent Assembly freely elected by them in order to devise a free and democratic constitution for India.

"Thirdly, we demand a Constituent Assembly because we are convinced that only through a government of our own choice we can guide our foreign policy and make it serve the real interests of peace and collective security and of friendship among nations. We are convinced that there is none in this democratic House who does not recognise at least in theory the right of every people to full self-expression. But there may be some who are perhaps led to believe that India is unfit to govern herself, that she cannot protect herself, that serious communal antagonisms is a prominent feature of Indian life. Let us deal with these one by one.

Congress Ministers' Work

"Firstly is India fit to govern herself? The answer is provided by the wise and efficient manner in which the Congress Ministries have governed eight out of the eleven Indian provinces during the last two years. They have done their best to introduce measures of reform with restricted powers they possess. Secondly, it is argued that India cannot protect herself. With the heroic examples of China and Spain before us we are confident that in our enormous man-power, material resources and above all the moral determination of our people to defend their freedom against any aggression, there exists the means of building up adequate defence forces. At the same time events in recent months have convinced all democratic peace-loving peoples that no country is safe from the menace of Fascist aggression and that their unity is the only guarantee of protection. A third argument commonly used against India's claim to freedom is the existence of the so-called communal problem. Let it be said that historically the two major communities of India—Hindus and Moslems—are bound by ties of common culture and civilisation. Again, politically and socially they pursue the same goal—the establishment of democracy and the achievement of social justice. For instance, the predominantly Moslem province of the North West Frontier has elected a Congress Ministry, which only shows that the Congress is not a purely Hindu body Let this House be assured that the importance of the so-called communal riots is grossly exaggerated in a certain section of the British press. We are sure this House will admit that such distortion and misinforming of public opinion only aggravates the existing misunderstanding between the people of our respective countries. Another typical example of distortion of historical facts concerning India is the film Gunga Din.

Why Britain Should Support

"Having this briefly stated why India demands Independence and why the arguments used against her advance to freedom have no foundation in fact or reason, it is necessary to state why the youth of Britain should, even in their own interests, support this Bill. Firstly, because the suppression of democracy in other parts of the Empire is bound to affect democracy in England itself. The tragedy of Spain is too fresh in our minds and we know that despotic generals were able to import Moors from the Spanish Colonial Empire to smash the Spanish Republic. I should, therefore, like to emphasise that Empire and Democracy are incompatible. In the second place, it is recognised by each one of us that peace is the most vital issue of our time. While the Indian delegates support the kind of collective security that the Peace Bill advocates we would like to underline the implications of such a system. May I remind the House of the Vassar Peace Pact to which the representatives of the British Youth at the World Youth Congress subscribed—this Pact recognises that "there can be no permanent peace without justice between nations and among nations or without a recognition of the right to self-determination of countries and colonies seeking their freedom." Lastly, in trying to mobilise the maximum resistance to Hitler aggression it is necessary to realise that the co-operation of India is of immense value. The Indian National Congress has already demonstrated its anti-Fascist and international character by sending material and medical aid to Spain and China and by boycotting Japanese goods. The co-operation of such a powerful movement can only be won by the recognition of India's legitimate right to freedom and democracy.

"Therefore, if the young men and women assembled in this House recognise the right of the Indian people to establish social justice and democracy; if this House is really interested in the defence of liberty and the maintenance of peace, then it must give its wholehearted support to the demand of the Indian people to frame their own constitution through a Constituent Assembly and thus contribute to the building up of a better and happier world for the younger generation.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I formally move that the Bill be given Second Reading."

Mr. Patel was followed by Miss Parvati Kumaramangalam, another Hon. Member representing the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Britain. She seconded Mr. Patel and in support of it dealt at length with the Government of India Act of 1935 and the limitations that it imposes on the people of India.

Only one member opposed the Bill, mainly on the grounds that India was "not yet ready to govern herself", and that another Power might step in when Britain stepped out." The Bill was passed by a large majority and was referred to a special committee.

In the Committee, there was further discussion clause by clause but all the amendments were defeated and the Bill as it stands was approved by the Committee for submission to the House for the Third Reading.

Third Reading Of Bill

During the Third Reading, Mr. Patel announced that the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Great Britain had desired him not to take the Bill to a Vote since the object of the Federation was to create public opinion on the Bill and not to press vote on it. The Federation was convinced that since the Bill was given an almost unanimous second Reading and has similarly gone through the Committee Stage there was no one in that House to oppose it if a vote was taken on it. Mr. Patel therefore asked the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill.

The House gave the permission to withdraw the Bill, after which the Leader of the House moved the following resolution, which the House carried unanimously amidst prolonged and loud cheers:

"This House expresses every sympathy with and pledges support to the Indian people in their efforts to improve their conditions and achieve independence. This House pledges its friendship to India's youth and recommends to youth organisations the serious study of India's problem."

Abstention Of Conservatives

Amplifying his explanation given to the House, Mr. Patel, in an exclusive interview, told me on behalf of the Federation, that the Federation had noticed that certain section of the British Youth, notably the Conservative section, had abstained themselves from participating in the Parliament. It was therefore thought fit not to rush through the Bill in the absence of an element which would naturally be in opposition to the Indian Independence Bill. Mr. Patel also said that the main object of his organisation was to create public opinion in this country in favour of the Indian Congress demand and his organisation had now offered an opportunity through the Indian Independence Bill to the British Youth organisations, to create public opinion in their respective organisations and in others in favour of the fundamental demand of the Indian people.

There were two foreign Ambassadors to the Parliament. Miss Jocelyn Goussez from Belgium, and Miss Helen Parkins from U. S. A. Miss Goussez told me that she was impressed by the Parliament and wished there was something of the kind for Belgian youth. "You are much more advanced than we are," she said. She paid a special tribute to Mr. Patel and Miss Kumaramangalam for their admirable speeches in support of the Indian Independence Bill.

An official of the Parliament said to me: "We hope the time will come when these laws of ours can go through the real Parliament. Our movement is carrying on and we hope it will get stronger each year, and that the time will not be long distant before England is looking up to us. We propose to start a special crusade in support of the Indian Independence Bill moved by our Indian friends. We are sure in our youth organisations it will receive ready response."

Handicaps Of Labour Union At Sholapur

(Continued from Page 7).

workers in Sholapur came from Shali section, who were mostly weavers, and those workers of Bombay came mostly from the agriculturist class.

CRIMINAL TRIBES

Asked whether the standard of efficiency was lowered by the employment of the so-called Criminal Tribes, the Union representative replied that it would be so, till they were accustomed to the work. They had been however, working in the mills since the mills were started.

Replying to Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the Union representatives stated that, if their Union received recognition and if they could get an opportunity to negotiate with the millowners, they would prefer negotiation to strikes, because they caused misery and hardship to all concerned.

UNION AND REPRESSION

Admitting that conditions which were common in the days of the pre-Congress regime were now mostly absent, the Union representatives stated that the attitude of the officials towards their Union in Sholapur was even now unsympathetic. They did not welcome the activities of the Union. Political repression had, however, diminished

Asked whether the table of variation in wages in Sholapur given by them was such that partly because there were more women employed than there should be, Mr. Sardesai replied that that might possibly be a reason. It was, however, a problem which existed everywhere and it was a proof of the very low stage of industrial organisation.

THE HANDICAPS

In reply to a question from Mr. S. D. Saklatvala (Technical adviser), the representatives stated that the opposition of the millowners was so powerful in Sholapur that they could not get more members. Further, it could not be expected that they could work freely under the very nose of the C.I.D. If the workers got the full co-operation of the millowners then only they could support the Union.

Answering a further question, the representative stated that some of the officials of the Union were workers themselves. The Union representatives might not know the detailed and technical knowledge of certain parts of the industry, but they could lay claim to sufficient knowledge for any specific grievances which might have been sent to the millowners.

With regard to the rationalisation scheme they stated that there had been no opposition from the workers. It might be that the millowners did not adopt the scheme, because the mill industry in Sholapur was better off than it was in Bombay.

RATIONALISATION V. DEPRESSION

With regard to rationalisation, they stated in reply to further queries, that the proportion to be examined was not between the number of employees subsequent and prior to rationalisation and the total amount of work done subsequent and prior to the adoption of that scheme, but to see whether wages had increased in proportion to the actual amount of work turned out. They, however, agreed with the millowners' representative that the kind of rationalisation suggested by him was better than depression.

The representatives of the Union thought that it was the duty of Government as well as of the Committee to make recommendations for certain things by stating that the industry had come upto a certain standard and that, therefore, the workers should not suffer in the least.

MINIMUM WAGE

Replying to Mr. K. K. Desai (Technical adviser), the Union representatives stated that standardization should vary from mill to mill. Minimum wage should be determined, having regard to the conditions of the workers as a whole.

Answering Mr. Khedgikar (Technical Adviser), they stated that their experience with the millowners in Sholapur was that they gave more work without giving higher wages. They did not favour the standardisation scheme adumbrated in the Fawcett Committee Report, because some important factors had not been taken into consideration in that report.

Kisans And Congress

Plea For Unity At Gaya Conference

GAYA, April 10.

A plea for the fullest unity between Kisan's organisations and the Congress in the country was made through one of the main resolutions adopted by the Subjects Committee of the All-India Kisan Conference which met here in the morning and evening to-day.

The most important of the resolutions which related to the national demand, after expressing satisfaction at the awakening among the Kisans and affirming the hollowness of Provincial Autonomy, held that there had been a great rise in the power and influence of the Indian National Congress, the biggest political organisation in India of the people, power of which was largely drawn from the power of the Kisans of the country.

The Sabha while pledging their fullest support to the Congress in preparation for the struggle according to the Tripuri resolution hoped that the Congress Executive or the forthcoming A.I.C.C. meeting would take steps to give effect to that declaration and take contemplated preparation in hand.

KISAN CONGRESS FRONT.

The resolution further stated: "The Sabha feels that particular efforts should be made to build up that united front between the Congress and Kisan Sabha which has been the aim of the Sabha, in order that forces of national disunity which at bottom are expression of upper class materials do not impair the essential unity of the entire Indian people fighting against Imperialism that must be expressed in action through the Congress."

After maintaining that the time had come to launch an attack on the constitution in view of the International Crisis and other factors the resolution laid down the programme of action to be followed by the Sabha.

A resolution about the Bihar Ministry said that the Congress Zamindar agreement did not command the support of the Kisans. Accordingly the resolution urged the termination of the Agreement and fulfilment of the Congress Election pledges to the Kisans.

Other resolutions demanded repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act and condemned the Bengal Government for using it to suppress the Kisan movement, demanded the release of political prisoners in Bengal and Punjab, deplored charges of violence made against the Kisan Sabha workers and urged the abolition of Zamindari and restoration of the full right of the land to the actual tiller.—United Press.

RETURN ONLY CONGRESSMEN

Shankar Rao Deo's Appeal To Kolaba Voters

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, April 11.

Mr. S. D. Deo, ex-President Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and ex-Member of the Working Committee delivered two lectures at Mahad and Birwadi replying forcefully to all the objections taken against the National Congress, Gandhiji and his lieutenants in the Marathi Press. He referred to the Tripuri Congress, the Rajkot fast, the Hyderabad Satyagraha and argued that after once having accepted Gandhiji's leadership, they must faithfully and loyally stand by him as honourable men. He deprecated the levity with which some Marathi journals indulged in purely personal abuse of the Mahatma in obscene language.

Referring to the work of Congressmen in the local self-governing and Legislative bodies, Mr. Deo pointed out that discipline was the key of their success. It was only Congressmen who could carry out a given programme, through their sense of solidarity and discipline. He appealed, therefore, to all voters to return Congressmen in the Kolaba District Board Election, coming off on April 28.

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Spectro-Chrome As Panacea For All Human Ailments

COL. GHADIALI ON ADVANTAGES OF HIS SYSTEM OVER OTHER METHODS IN VOGUE

"I have come to India after traversing 7,000 miles not for making a fortune, but to serve Indian humanity by spreading the knowledge about my new system of healing." Thus observed Col. Dinsha Ghadiali, the inventor of Spectro-Chrome, in the course of his second lecture on the "Science of Spectro-Chrome Metry" before a large gathering in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening.

The Colonel observed that one of Dr. Babbit's books on healing struck his imagination and he began to think of a new system of healing, which required neither diagnosis nor drugs.

It was commonly held that there were three fundamental colours out of which the rest could be produced. Those three colours were red, yellow and blue. Dr. Ghadiali gave a demonstration to show that the yellow colour was not primary but secondary, as it was composed of red and green.

The various spectral colours which composed white light were of great chemical potency. Everyone of the ninety-two elements which formed the world have contributed to produce one or more of these colours under disintegration. Each colour had a definite oscillatory frequency, which corresponded to a similar oscillation in one or more organs or parts of the human body.

Spetro-Chrome Metry was, he said, based on the natural corrective power of the various spectral colours.

WORK IN U. S. A.

The speaker said that in the U.S.A. he treated 25,000 people suffering from various diseases, with the help of his system and there were nearly 6,000 Spetro-Chrome apparatus in use in the country. The system was applicable to all human ailments, with an automatic precision not maintained by any other method.

BAN ON CHILDREN VISITING PICTURE HOUSES

Bhopal Legislative Council Rejects Bill

BHOPAL, April 11.

The Bhopal Legislative Council concluded its session on Sunday after eight days..

Amongst the non-official bills introduced on the last day, Mr. A. Sattar Jamal moved a Bill preventing minors from attending the picture houses as he said it was detrimental to the interests of the children as the films shown were not instructional or educational and did more harm than good.

The Government pointed out that it was practically impossible for them to exercise a strict control over every boy or girl, who wished to go to the picture houses and the films shown in Bhopal were mostly Indian films which were not so bad as made out. The Bill was rejected.

Another Bill moved by Sardarmal Sogani tended to prevent mismanagement of collections for religious and social purposes of which in many instances no accounts were given. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee after the mover had quoted several instances where money had been collected from local as well as outside people and demanded that the persons, who subscribed had every right to demand an account of the same.—A.P.

B. C. P. W.

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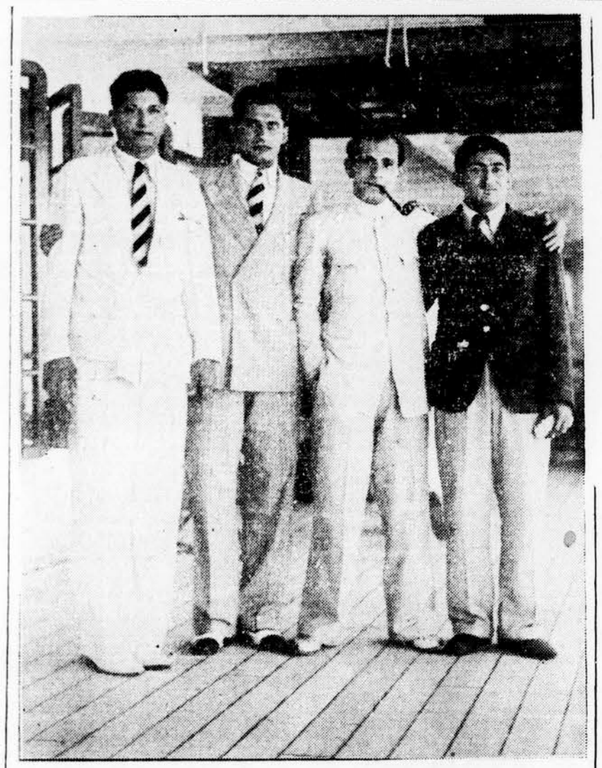

Indian members of the Davis Cup Team, who sailed by the mail-boat on Saturday. Left to right: Y. R. Savoor, S. A. Azim, Ghous Mohd. and Iftikhar Ahmed.

Hyderabad Satyagrahis Discharged

Sensational Statement Before Court

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 8. (By Mail.)

Three Arya Samajists of Karachi, Mangat Ram, Mahadev and Devi Dayal, who were arrested in the city on 6th April when they offered satyagraha in connection with the Arya Samaj satyagraha, were placed to-day before the Chief City Magistrate who, however, discharged them on their tendering an explanation of their conduct.

In the course of this explanation the accused said that they had read accounts in various newspapers of "atrocities" committed on the Hindus of the State by the Government 'inter alia' that the Om flag was not allowed to be hoisted anywhere in the State, that Hindus were prevented from worshipping and that their 'juttis' were cut by the police. For this reason they had joined the satyagraha movement launched by the Arya Samaj. Their experience since the moment of their arrest, however, belied all these reports.

In the first place the police had throughout treated them very kindly. Furthermore they had seen the Om flags flying over the Mandirs in the city and Hindus were carrying out their worship without any hindrance. They had also seen Hindus and Muslims fraternising on the roads, in the tea-shops and other places on the most cordial terms

Had they been aware of the actual position, the accused added, they would never have joined the movement. It was obvious to them that the reports they had been reading in the newspapers were false. If they were discharged they intended returning to Karachi where they would inform others of their experience in Hyderabad.

In view of this statement of the accused the Magistrate ordered that the accused be discharged.

ARYA SAMAJ DEPUTATION WAITS ON GANDHIJI

Mr. Gansham Singh Gupta, President of the International Aryan League and Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta of Delhi who interviewed Mahatma Gandhi at Rajkot returned to Bombay yesterday evening by air.

The Aryan League Deputationists placed before Mahatma Gandhi all the facts concerning the reported conversations between Mahatma Narayanswami, the leader of the Aryasamajists and the Hyderabad authorities for an amicable settlement of the present troubles in Hyderabad.

Mahatma Gandhi gave the Deputationists a patient hearing and it is understood the matter is engaging his attention.

Deshbandhu Gupta contradicted the report published in certain papers that he was going to London on behalf of the League to put the Arya Samaj case before the members of the British Parliament. Deshbandhu Gupta left for Delhi by to-night's Punjab Mail.—A.P.

REPRESENTATION ON RAJKOT REFORMS COMMITTEE

RAJKOT, April 11.

The Muslim Council's right to appoint its nominee to the Reforms Committee was repudiated by the Dawoodi Bohra community at a meeting of the community held last night.

They unanimously elected Mullah Valiji who is a former nominee of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to the Reforms Committee. The Bohra community has accordingly communicated to Mahatma Gandhi, to the Thakore Saheb and to the Resident their decision recommending Mullah Valiji's name.

A number of deputations from the various Kathiawad states waited on Mahatma Gandhi yesterday.—A.P.

GANDHIJI WANTS REFORMS COMMITTEE TO BE ENLARGED

But Thakore Sticks To Original Number of Ten?

RAJKOT, April 11.

Enquiries in well-informed circles here reveal the cause of delay in the presentation of the names of the Parishad nominees by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and consequent delay in the announcement of the Reforms Committee by the Thakore Saheb.

It is understood that with a view to including Muslims and Bhayats in the non-official group Mahatma Gandhi wrote to the Thakore Saheb to enlarge the proposed Reforms Committee to such a number whereby there might be eight Parishad nominees, two Muslims, one Bhayat and Mr. Mohanlal Mandan whom the Thakore Saheb wants to do special favour and three officers of the State.

According to the aforesaid letter the number of the personnel of the Reforms Committee reaches 15 but it appears the Thakore Saheb in his reply to Mahatma Gandhi sticks to the original number of ten notified in December last.

Mahatma Gandhi in asking for the enlargement of the Reforms Committee wanted to retain the Parishad majority in it by one, that is eight against seven.

No final decision has been taken till the time of wiring. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is closeted with the local workers, presumably on the question of nomination to the Committee.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUERS WALK OUT OF C. P. ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, April 11.

Dramatic scenes were witnessed today in the C.P. Legislative Assembly when four Muslim Leaders staged a walkout in protest against the action of the Deputy Speaker in not allowing Raufshah Leader of Muslim League Party to make a protest speech on not giving provisional consent to adjournment motion sought to be moved by the party on a round up of 145 Muslims at Chandur last night where Jagded Patil, President of the Malkapur Local Board was murdered by the Muslims in broad day light last month

The Deputy Speaker also ruled out of order another adjournment motion brought by Rao Sahib Rajurkar. Leader of the Opposition on the appointment of officials in class I. Premier Shukla said this appointment was in the interest of the people because Government was getting grant from All-India Cotton Committee for the appointment of a first class officer for research work in cotton.

After a long debate Mr. K. R. Khandekar (Congress) withdrew his resolution of full remission of all arrears of 'taccavi' loans outstanding for more than three years. The Hon. Gokhale, Revenue Minister announced that Government had stopped all coercive processes for raising all dues.

Mr. Kedar To Withdraw No-Confidence Resolution

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, April 11.

As already stated in my dispatch regarding the fate of Mr. T. J. Kedar's no-confidence resolution against Minister Mishra, I understan on reliable authority that some of his supporters had written to the Congress President informing him that Mahakoshal legislators would not support the motion. The Congress President had written to Premier Shukla advising the parties concerned to withdraw the resolution as it would create further bitterness.

I understand, Mr. T. J. Kedar himself is not keen on moving the resolution. The Congress Ministry has exempted scheduled candidates for one year with effect from April 1, from payment of fee for applications for appointment in the Provincial Subordinates and Ministerial services.

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Which do you want on your gums — rough, piercing edges or smooth Round-End bristles?

Note the amazing difference between the Round-End bristles — exclusive in Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip tooth brushes — and the split, scratchy bristles in all other tooth brushes. Give your gums the gentle, safe protection of this wonderful new bristle. Stop stabbing and jabbing them as you must with the bristle of all other brushes. Remember, too, that the Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip cleans better — reaches in and around *all* the teeth. The big end-tuft ensures this.

Insist upon genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip Tooth Brushes. Always sold in the yellow box.

At Right — Photo-micrograph of ordinary bristle, magnified 16 times.

Below — Photo-micrograph of Round-End bristle, magnified 16 times.

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You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

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TRUTH ABOUT SCHACHT'S MISSION TO INDIA

(Continued from Page 16)

ler's protection over his people. These stories are too soft for grown-up people, he should try that with school children, or people in Germany who are completely isolated from foreign opinion and reactions.

Fatter And Fatter

WHEN ASKED ABOUT THE SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN GERMANY, DR. SCHACHT DENIED THIS (THOUGH ACCORDING TO HIS OWN STATEMENT HE IS NOT AWARE OF THE PRESENT SITUATION IN GERMANY) AND CITED HIS OWN SIZE AS AN ARGUMENT TO SUBSTANTIATE HIS POINT. BUT, WE ALL KNOW THAT WHILE THE NAZI BOSSES ARE ROLLING IN LUXURY, AND SPEND LARGE SUMS OF MONEY ON MUSICIANS, DANCING GIRLS, AND LION CUBS, THE MAN-IN-THE-STREET IS TIGHTENING HIS BELT DAY AFTER DAY.

Dr. Schacht exhibited very poor knowledge of geography when he said that all Czech industry is located in Sudeten German territory and that Germany is in plenty for coal and mineral wealth.

Dr. Schacht was furious while talking about the "iniquities" of the Versailles Treaty. Even if we take that for granted, are the iniquities of the Versailles Treaty any comparison to the barbaric and brutal regime of the Nazis? Moreover, the "iniquities" of the Versailles Treaty are of the invitation of the Germans themselves.

Out For Business & Politics

However much Dr. Schacht may stress his indifference to economics and politics during his visit to India, we are certain that he is here to arrange for a barter deal with Indian cotton and other raw material producers and to gauge public opinion and reaction in case Britain is drawn into a war with the Axis Powers and also to build up Nazi sympathies in India.

This made clear from the recent articles of Dr. Urchs, the leader of the Nazis in India, published in the Nazi official publication, "We Germans In The World"—

"The World"

".....a society be founded for the purpose of establishing, organising, and maintaining social and cultural contacts between representatives of Germany and India.....the conscientious observer cannot but admit that the relations, once so fertile and intimate, between India and Germany, are steadily growing weaker.....the stream of Indian students going to Germany is becoming rare.....pleasure and business travel is receding more and more.....Newspapers and periodicals are more or less anti-German.....the Gandhi movement is distinguished by an outstanding anti-Germanism.....certain section of the Indian industry no longer look upon Germany as the tutor and assistant.....they openly array themselves against Germany.....the Indian press is controlled by Judaeo-Freemasons.....the practical result has been, no more than one occasion, an economic boycott inflicting heavy losses on German industry.....This state of affairs, if it is soon radically changed, must needs lead to a profound estrangement between German and Indian trade and economic sphere."

So, Dr. Urchs' pathetic appeal produced immediate results and the German Government has ordered Dr. Schacht to go to India to "change radically this state of affairs."

Commercial Honesty Of Nazis

As for the Indian business men they will be wise if they take a lesson from the experience of people from other parts of the world. Germany is notorious for repudiating pacts, treaties and even ordinary business undertakings and liabilities.

They bought castor-seeds from Yugoslavia and paid them back in mouth-organs; bought oil and wheat from Rumania and repayed in cheap typewriters; bought oil from Mexico and now the Mexicans are getting old and desolate shotguns and electric motors and turbines; they bought wool from Hungary and never paid for it, but offered a pact of non-aggression in return.

From the Czechs they bought textile articles and sold the same stock in India and China at much cheaper rates than that of the Czechs and collected the foreign currency to subside the propaganda and spying organisations. Every penny paid to the Germans is used for propaganda or for arms to destroy humanity and civilisation.

Danger To India

The Nazi danger to India may not be immediate, but it is not far away. Therefore, it is the duty of every patriotic and self-respecting Indian not to have any dealings with this nation which has sunk so far below the level of civilised nations. Also, we Indians should not allow our prejudice or disagreement with the British to carry us into the pernicious clutches of the Nazis.

Dr. Schacht and men of his type should be asked to quit India before it gets too hot for the Nazis and their henchmen. We know how Indians were and are still ill-treated in Nazi Germany.

Bribery Attempt By Viscountess

Helen, Viscountess Adare, of Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, was fined £50, with ten guineas costs, at Hendon recently, for attempting to bribe a Government driving test examiner.

She pleaded not guilty.

Mr. E. Clayton, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said the defendant was anxious that her maid should be able to drive while they were abroad. On January 27, the day appointed for a test, the maid, Miss Sullivan, went to the Government driving school at Hendon and handed in a letter. Enclosed with it were two £1 notes.

Mr. Clayton then read the letter, which began with the words: "Helen, Viscountess Adare, presents her compliments to the senior examiner (driving tests)."

"Very Unorthodox"

It stated: "Even if she is a little behind standard you need have no fear that Lady Adare will let her drive except on quiet roads until she has more practice, so please pass her if possible.

"I believe it is very unorthodox to give Christmas presents to Government servants, but perhaps you have a wife who could buy herself a present with the enclosed to commemorate this great event".

Mr. J. L. Lawrence, defending, said it all depended on the view one took of the letter. The summons was that she "knowingly and corruptly offered a gift". He contended that the proper construction to be placed on the letter was that the money was simply a gratuity. It was very foolish and silly.

The chairman said that the Bench found that the gift was corruptly offered.—"News Chronicle".

NO OBLIGATION

"It will be generally agreed that there is no.....obligation upon the British Government to take any direct action in the present developments in Central Europe."—"Times", March 14.

Czechoslovakia meets her fate
Disarmed, enslaved and carved in three.
Though Britain guaranteed the State
No State exacts a guarantee
When it has ceased to be.
Through Munich, Prague, and yet beyond
Appeasement's path must be pursued;
Democracy need not despond
While Britain's word is still as good
As Hitler's bond.
Though tolerant in deed and word
Of Powers that murder, cheat and lie,
Our hands are clean, our purpose high,
And through the world our voice is heard—
Live and let die!

SAGITTARIUS

in "The New Statesman & Nation."

Timely Intervention Saves Young Girl From Old Man's Clutches

MADRAS, April 10.

It is reported from Madura that the efforts to celebrate the marriage of a 13-year old girl with a 64-year old Brahmin, whose first wife is still living, were frustrated by the timely intervention of some Congressmen of the place.

On receipt of information about the marriage the President of the Tamilnad Harijan Sevak Sangh informed some local Congress workers, who, it is stated, proceeded to the spot while the preliminary "homam" was going on and took the bride aside. After some discussion, the ceremonies were stopped.—United Press.

NATIONAL WEEK NOT OBSERVED IN JUBBULPORE

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, April 11.

As a mark of protest against the promulgation of Sec. 144, owing tense communal atmosphere the Jubbulpore Muslims have decided not to celebrate the Chehallum and take out procession to-day.

Considerable surprise was felt over attitude of local Congressmen in not observing the National Week in Jubbulpore which was recently the venue of Tripuri Congress Session.

Enquiries made in Congress circles reveal that owing to official ban on unlicensed public meetings and processions Congressmen did not think it wise to observe the National Week under existing conditions.

THE EUROPEAN SCENE

(Continued From Page 6)

nent army has been reduced to a few thousand men. The French army is separated from it by the breadth of Belgian territory. Britain would have no reason and no possibility for action since the shores of the North Sea would not be approached.

"A similar operation was envisaged against Switzerland. But this presented serious difficulties. The invasion of Switzerland would lead immediately to war: I doubt whether it will be attempted. For Hitler everything is based on the belief that Britain and France want peace at any price. The slightest concession expressed by no matter whom and in no matter what form, encourages him and more than solemn declarations in Parliament discourages him.

"He imagines everything may be attempted and that threats, accompanied by a few kind words, are enough to make us give way.

"The German plan goes so far as to suppose that it will be possible, even after our capitulation, to evacuate nothing, but to extend the occupation across Belgium down to the coast at Pas-de-Calais

Way The Wind Is Blowing

The "Lavoro Fascista" writes: "The democracies and their principles have once more been beaten, as they have beaten in Spain. The Benes Republic is dead for ever. Italians watch this German rebirth with the liveliest sympathy."

"Il Popolo di Roma" (March 16): "Within the past four years the Axis Powers have won an uninterrupted series of victories, both military and diplomatic Abyssinia, the Rhineland, Austria, the Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia. Thanks to these victories the Axis is sure of several key positions of vital importance. Each of these victories has made the Axis stronger and the democracies weaker . . . As Bismarck said, 'He who is master of Bohemia is master of Europe.'

"Relazione Internazionale": "The hour for revision of the colonial map of the world has struck. Is it preferable to hold on to a mandate or protectorate, or to run the risk of a war with all its consequences? The problem of the expansion of the Italian and German peoples constitutes a right with regard to which only one attitude can be adopted, namely, to recognise it."

A Canard

At the same time a strong offensive is being developed in Paris by the capitulationist groups surrounding Laval and Flandin. A mission is being sent to Rome to sound out the possibilities of "buying Mussolini out of the Axis"—the old will-o-the-wisp that has led to so many previous debacles. This follows on pressure from the London Cabinet in support of Flandin. In the first week of March a message was received at the Foreign Office from Rome—unofficially—to the effect that the Fascist regime was in great difficulties internally, and needed a diplomatic victory in order to retrieve its position. It, therefore, hoped that the Premier would arrange something along the lines of a "Runciman Mission" to France, to persuade the French people that concessions to Italy were necessary in "the cause of peace" and that this was the moment to take advantage of Mussolini's "dissatisfaction with Hitler for having secured all the advantages of the Axis for himself." This is the last of a long series of similar canards, designed to break Anglo-French solidarity.

NEW DELHI, April 11.—The Home Member stated in the Central Assembly to-day during question hour that the Government of India had informed the United Provinces Government that they were not prepared to grant facilities to Raja Mahendra Pratap to return to India.—United Press.

WHAT READERS LIKE

Literature In Demand

Literature, Law and History were again in favour with the readers of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, while at the other end of the scale were Sports and Games, Social Reforms and Zoology, according to its Annual Report for 1937-38, just published.

An analysis by subjects of the number of books requisitioned from the Stack Room shows that Literature comes out first, as before, in order of popularity with a figure this year of 15,370, while Law and History, which have changed places, are second and third respectively, with the figures of 1,644 and 1,313, in spite of a decline in number by about 100 and 400. Geography and Travel has jumped of the fourth position from seventh. Religion once a favourite, has been conceding place every year and is now out of the first ten places. The other subjects which have similarly fallen in disfavour and gone out of the first ten places are Science, Biography, Philosophy and Astronomy. Education clings to its sixth place in the list, although the number of books consulted on the subject has gone down by 300, while Engineering, Geology, Chemistry, Fine Arts and Botany have forced their way up to the fifth, seventh, eight, ninth, and tenth places respectively.

FIFTY PER CENT INCREASE

Although the total number of books consulted decreased by about 2,000 to nearly 39,000, Literature alone showed an increase of about 50 per cent. Engineering, Geology, Chemistry, Fine Arts and Botany, though all new comers, have justified their elevation to higher places with considerable increase in their respective numbers.

Looking at the scale from the other end, just as Literature is not willing to admit a rival, Zoology is reluctant to give up its lowest place. The other two subjects amongst the last three in the list are Sports and Games and Social Reforms; the only change for the year being that Social Reforms has changed place with Numismatics.

The reading room received 190 visits a day from readers as against 143 in the previous year. The total number of visitors was 67,534 against 50,876 or 16,658 more.

VISITORS FROM ABROAD

The number of research workers who made use of the Private Reading Room, rose from 23 to 33. Seven of the workers came from Allahabad, Dacca, Delhi, Lucknow, London and Paris Universities, while the rest were local people, including those from the Calcutta University.

Apart from the publications stocked in the reading Room, requisitions were made by readers for nearly 39,000 books, which were supplied from the Stack Room. The daily average was about 109.

Out of nearly 12,000 volumes lent out, the public took over 10,000 or over 1,000 more than in the preceding year. Nearly 1,600 volumes were lent for Government use. Bengal, excluding Calcutta, borrowed seven books out of every hundred lent out against 11 of the previous year, while the other provinces combined took only eight out of every hundred. Calcutta percentage went up from 76 to 85.

New additions made to the Library number 8,768 or 501 more than during the preceding year. Of these, 947 were presented to the Library, 514 were received from the Bengal Library, 1,272 were added by purchase, while the remaining 6,035 were official publications either paid or received gratis.

ADDITIONS

A linguistic analysis of the additions made by purchase and presentation, other than official publications, shows, that the largest addition, namely 1,789, was made in English, while Bengali comes next with 313 and Sanskrit third with 139. Amongst the other additions there were 101 in Urdu, 53 in Hindi, 58 in Arabic, 13 in Persian, 18 in Pali, 10 in Spanish, 35 in French, 52 in German and 4 in Dutch.

A little over 800 volumes of Bengali fictions were discarded with approval of the Imperial Library Council and distributed among different departmental and University Libraries.

As decided by the Council of the Library, the second Library Training Class was started with 20 students; of whom ten came from Bengal, one from Bihar, four from United Provinces, three from Indian States and two belonged to the Imperial Library itself. Besides the two belonging to the Imperial Library, eleven were already working in different libraries and two were working in educational institutions. Only 18 appeared at the examination and all were successful, three passing with distinction.

Organise Suitable Functions

Appeal To Observe 'Shivaji Day' On Sunday

LAHORE, April 8.

An appeal to all Hindu Organisations to observe April 16th as "Shivaji Day" has been made by Pandit Prasad Fida.

The Pandit says:—

"Three hundred and twelve years have passed since Shivaji, the founder of modern Hindu Nationalism saw the light of the world. His life and noble aspirations have left for us a legacy which, we, the Indians, should always treasure up in our minds.

"As times have rolled on, the true spirit of Shivaji has turned out of the mists of fanaticism which surrounded it for some time, and even the most prejudiced minds have now begun to appreciate the magnanimity of the great patriot's soul. The Hindus have, throughout these centuries, cherished Shivaji's memory as that of a hero, who is no less dear to them than Frederick the Second to the Germans or Garibaldi to the Italians."

"The life of Shivaji is full of adventures, all of which have an appeal for all lovers of patriotism. A study of the circumstances which contributed to Shivaji's greatness, and the lessons that we can deduce for our own guidance should be the duty of each patriotic Indian.

"I therefore, take this opportunity to approach all the Hindu organisations of the country to observe April 16 as "Shivaji Day" and celebrate it amidst functions best suited to the occasion.

"Poets of all localities are requested to compose verses, bringing out different aspects of the great patriot's life, and receive them at public meetings held in his memory. Prize essays may be invited from the students of schools and colleges on the salient features of Shivaji's life."—A. P.

DISABILITIES OF INDIANS IN ABYSSINIA

(Continued from Page 16).

Viceroy and the Italian Government also.

Indians will have to wind up their business and return to India unless something was done by the India Government in the matter to remove their grievances.

"EXTEND FRANCHISE TO INDIANS IN CEYLON"

Cable To Secretary Of State For Colonies

COLOMBO, April 11.

Cables have been forwarded by the Secretary appointed by the All-Ceylon public meeting of Indians held in Town Hall on April 2 to the Secretary of State for Colonies and His Excellency the Viceroy.

The cable to the Secretary of State for Colonies requests him to extend franchise to the Indians on the practical test of five years' residence in the island and further to give at least eight seats in the Ceylon Legislature to Indians bearing in view their numerical strength.

The cable to the Viceroy requests him not to conclude and ratify a trade pact with Ceylon until Ceylon revises her present anti-Indian policy and assures a fair and equitable treatment to Indians domiciled in Ceylon.—United Press.

CEYLON GOVT.'S ANTI-INDIAN POLICY CONDEMNED

COLOMBO, (By Mail).

Mr. H. M. Desai who was appointed by the All-Ceylon Public Meeting as its Secretary invested with the task of implementing the objects of the resolution, in moving the principal resolution protested against the present anti-Indian policy of Ceylon.

He enumerated a long list of 17 anti-Indian and discriminatory measures, both legislative and administrative, put on the statute book of Ceylon during the last ten years.

Mr. Desai averred that while he was second to none in demanding a full-fledged Swaraj for Ceylon, he strongly deprecated the narrow and suicidal policy of the Sinhalese people in giving a step-brotherly treatment to eight lakhs of Indian nationals in Ceylon. No self-respecting nation can acquiesce in a position that threatens to reduce her nationals to a position equivalent to serfdom.

It is understood that a few Sinhalese leaders are trying to meet the Tamil and Indian leaders with a view to bringing about a better understanding.—United Press.

Films For All Ships in Royal Navy

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The Duke of Kent will preside at a dinner at the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth, on April 4, at which there will be present members of the Board of Admiralty, many naval officers, and chiefs of the film-distributing industry, writes Lt.-Com. Kenneth Edwards, R.N., "Sunday Times" Naval Correspondent.

The dinner is being held to inaugurate the Royal Naval Film Corporation, of which the Duke of Kent is patron, and to mark the fruition of a long period of work to provide the men of the Royal Navy with modern cinema entertainment on board their ships, no matter in what out of the way corner of the world they are serving.

After dinner a film will be shown in the hangar of the new aircraft carrier Ark Royal.

When Far From Home

The provision of up-to-date sound film equipment and films for the Royal Navy is not only a question of providing entertainment. It has a beneficial effect on morale, particularly in the case of ships' companies serving far from home and far from the usual amenities of civilisation.

It had already been decided that ships should be provided with cinema equipment for instructional purposes. Money for the purchase of this equipment was provided by the Admiralty, and within the next eighteen months every sea-going ship in the Royal Navy, down to and including river gunboats and destroyers, but not including submarines, will be provided with sound film equipment.

Generous Help

As this equipment is also suitable for showing entertainment films, the next problem was the provision of up to date films and the circulation of these to ships wherever they might be. Once the distribution organisation was in operation, its cost could be met by small subscriptions from the men; but a large capital sum was required to initiate the purchase of films.

This was privided through the generosity of the great body of naval ship builders. An initial sum of £20,000 was placed at the disposal of the Royal Naval Film Corporation, which enabled them to purchase up to date films for circulation among ships, from the showing of which there would, of course, be no income for a considerable time.

The distributors of the film industry have also been exceedingly generous in fixing the terms under which films can be exhibited in the Fleet.

Charge Of 2d. A Week

As a result it will be possible in the near future for Naval men—whether stationed in a gunboat up the Yangste River or on the West Coast of Africa—to see up to date films at a weekly charge of less than 2d. each.

Owing to the fact that ships are continually on the move, and are widely scattered, the problem of film distribution is enormous. It is one thing to be able to arrange a programme for a cinema show in Birmingham and another thing to arrange for a programme on board H.M.S. Birmingham, which may be at Singapore one week and at Tsingtau, 4,000 miles away, the following week.

To overcome these problems it has been necessary to establish film "libraries" at various points throughout the world and to divide the Navy into four "circuits"

The whole of the organisation of this distribution is in the hands of the Royal Naval Film Corporation, and the charge of less than 2d. per head per week will not only cover the cost of films, but the cost of freight and insurance.

In spite of every effort to provide good films for the Fleet, it has previously been impossible to circulate up to date pictures owing to financial limitations.

Under the new scheme, with the generous help afforded by the distributors, such films as "The Drum", "Sixty Glorious Years", "The Citadel", and "It's in the Air" are already on their way to the outlying units of the Royal Navy.

In fact, there will shortly be nearly 200 films on the high seas on their way to ships and squadrons.

PESHAWAR, April 8.—Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna, M. L. A., Leader, Frontier Hindu Sikh Nationalist Party in a statement to the press says that the news published in a section of the press that the Frontier Government accepted some of the important amendments moved by my party in the matter of the N. W. F. P. Agricultural Produce Markets Bill is incorrect.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS DOWN

Markets Easier Due To Political Uncertainty

GILTS AND FOREIGN BONDS EASY

BOMBAY: April 11.

NEW YORK COTTON

The Cotton Market showed again very little activity owing to want of information from Washington. Operators continue to watch political developments. Prices further eased on foreign liquidation and selling.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

After being dull and easier owing to political uncertainties markets were rather easier.

There was Continental selling in Oils and Internationals.

Gilt-edgeds and Foreign Bonds ruled easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, April 11.

Previous closing	7.80
To-day's opening	7.78
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	7.76
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, April 11.

Previous closing	4.33
To-day's opening	4.36
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	4.34
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 150-12
July August	Rs. 150-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 11.

The New York cotton showed very little activity in the absence of any definite developments in Washington, which continue to stifle the market. In the meanwhile operators continue to watch political situation abroad.

The trading in July commenced at 7.78 i.e. two points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered foreign liquidation and selling while later the price further receded on renewed selling with July touching at 7.77.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, April 11.

The trading in Broach July/August commenced at Rs 150-14 but then dropped a little to Rs. 150-10. The closing price was Rs. 150-12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 11.

May	(7.95/7.95) 7.99/7.99
July	(7.76/7.75) 7.78/7.78
October	(7.48/7.48) 7.49/7.49

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 11.

American May	(4.56) 4.48
American July	(4.38) 4.32
Egyptian May	(6.38 6.33
Egyptian July	(6.46) 6.40

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, April 11.

There were no sales in Teas.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop April May (£24 5/8 value) £24 7/8 sellers.

Dunlop April (£28 1/2) £28 1/2

Lightning April (£27 1/4) £27 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 paid and value) 8 value

Forward July September (8 1/8 paid and value) 8 1/16 value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay April/May (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£12 5/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata April (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 5/16 sellers) £10 5/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£215 1/4 buyers £215 1/2 sellers. Steady £214 buyers £214 1/2 sellers. Easier.

Lead (£14 1/8 buyers £14 3/16 sellers. Very steady) £14 buyers £14 1/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£48 to £49) £47 3/4 to £48 3/4

Iron (102) 102

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 11.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.68 1/2. Prices improved on better outside enquiry influenced by steadiness of stocks with the rate rising to 0.69 1/8.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 11.

Previous closing	4.68 1/4
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 11.

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.15
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London April 11.

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.76
To-day's closing	176.78

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 11.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.15 and then eased slightly under selling pressure to 4.68.13 with subsequent changes being small.

Franc opened at 176.96 and continued very steady with hardly any important variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.207) 13.205

New York on Bombay (34.99) 34.98

Berlin on Milan (87 3/8) 87 3/8

London on Milan (89.02) 89.02

London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6

Silver (20d) 20d

DISCOUNTS

3 months 1 3/8 to 1 1/2 per cent) 1 3/8 to 1 1/2 per cent

4 months 1 5/8 to 1 3/4 per cent) 1 5/8 to 1 3/4 per cent

6 months (1 7/8 to 2 per cent) 1 7/8 to 2 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, April 11.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Market featureless. Tone quiet and steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 11.

Spot	(20d) 20d.
Forward	(19 11/16d) 19 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 11.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, April 11.

Silver ready	52 13 0
Silver Vaishakh	52 10 0
Silver Jeth	52 8 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 0 6
Gold Vaishakh	37 1 6
Gold Jeth	37 2 0
Sovereign	23 10 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 11.

Wheat May	3 3 6
Wheat September	3 4 9
Linseed	5 3 3
Linseed September	5 5 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, April 11.

The closing rate of May was 52d.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 11.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 52 1/2d. Prices eased under some selling and liquidation but pending developments in International situation business remained narrow.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, April 11.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs 93/5 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 11.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £80

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, March 29, £82
Thursday, March 30, £81 1/2
Friday, March 31, £81
Monday, April 3, £81
Tuesday, April 4, £81 1/2
Wednesday, April 5, £81 1/2
Thursday, April 6, £81 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 11. 4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£94 1/2) £84 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£81 1/4) £80 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107 1/4) £107 1/4

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£110) £109 3/4

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£103 1/2) £102 3/4

5 per cent 1942-47 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£98 1/2) £92 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102 1/4) £101 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 3/8) £66 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 1/8) £93 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/4) £102 1/2

5 per cent Funding Loan (£105 1/2) £104 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£95 1/2) £94 3/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 1/8) £104 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 11.

London Stock Exchange was generally easier following the uncertainty surrounding International situation.

Giltedged securities came under considerable pressure. Three and half per cent was quoted at £80 1/2 i.e. ten shillings lower than the previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-4 1/2) 15-9

Motors and Spencer Ordinary (57-6) 56-3

Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4

Elec Music Industry (11-3) 10-4 1/2

Princhin Johnson (23-10 1/2) 23-6

Imperial Chemical (28-3 Ex Div) 27-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-0) 58-4 1/2

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21 1/2) £21

Dunlop Rubber (25-9) 25-0

Unilever Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 33-0

Ford Motors (19-0) 19-0

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£43 Ex Div) £42

British American Tobacco Ordinary (95-7 1/2) 93-9

Carreas 'A' (£6 1/8) £6

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130-7 1/2) 128-1 1/2

P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-6) 20-9

Distillers (90-0) 89-0

British Dyers (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2

British Celanese (3-9) 3-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (35-3) 35-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (24-6) 24-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-6) 20-4 1/2

Inter Nickels (dol 48 3/4) dol 47 1/8

Indian Irons (41-3) 40-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-3) 16-0

Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3

Empire of India (20-9) 20-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-1 1/2) 23-6

Gula Kelampong (17-6 Ex Div) 16-10 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-3 Ex Div) 25-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (27-6) 27-6

Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-1 1/2

Rio Tintos (£12 5/8) £12 5/8

East Rand Proprietors (49-4 1/2) 48-9

Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/2) £15 1/4

Association Portland Cement (69-4 1/2) 68-9

Trinidad Leaseholds (81-3) 80

Sub Nigel (£11) £10 3/4

Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 26-9

Union Corporation (£7 3/8 Ex. Div.) £7 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2

Anglo Iranian (83-9) 80-0

Burma Oil (79-4 1/2) 77-6

Mexican Eagle (6-9) 6-6

Shell Transport (81-10 1/2) 80-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (£33 3/4) £32 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES.

Great Western Ordinary (£25 1/2) £24 3/4

London Midland Ordinary (£13) £12 5/8

London North Eastern Def (£2 1/8) £2

London Southern Def (£13 3/8) £13

London Transport 5 per cent (£117) £116 1/2

London Transport 'C' (£70) £69 1/2

CONTINUED WEAKNESS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Commodities Dull And Featudeless

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 11.

On the Stock Exchange the week-end International developments caused an initial marking down of prices in all groups, though selling was smaller than expected. Subsequently an attempted rally was unsuccessful owing to the absence of support together with the continued weakness of Wall Street and prices generally finished around the day's lowest.

Commodities were mostly dull and featureless, but sugar was firm and active on bear covering following good demand for refined deliverable in May. Quick silver advanced sharply owing to continued uncertainty regarding further supplies from Spain.

On the money market the present European uncertainties were inducing lending institutions to keep resources liquid. Consequently, borrowers occasionally found supplies scarcer, while discount rates hardened further.

Wall Street opened weak.

PHILLIP. 11-4-39.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Restricted Business In Jutes

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Jutes:—Although market ruled steady after holidays business was somewhat restricted in this section.

Coals:—Easier feeling still rules over this section and trading was nothing but nominal.

Teas:—Only limited business was put through at more or less easier prices.

Miscellaneous:—Speculative issues displayed easier movements and business was very much limited in them.

Government securities ruled weaker.

The following were the closing quotations.

Govt. securities two and three quarters per cent loan (1948/52) 97/8, three and half per cent Govt. paper 93/7, three per cent loan (1951/54) 99/8, three per cent new loan (1963/65) 97, four per cent loan (1960/70) 109/7, five per cent loan (1940/43) 104/4 five per cent loan (1945/55) 112/6 small lot ct. three per cent U P loan (1961/66) 97 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1510 small odd lot, Reserve 110 ct.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur 10/4, Muir Mills pref 54/8 odd lot.

Coals:—Bengal 295 small lot. Borrea 10/6, Nazira 7/10.

Jutes:—Agarpara 17, Albion 195 small lot, Auckland 178, Barnagore 154 small lot, Belvedere 346 small lot, Champdany 155, Clive 26/6 small lot Hooghly pref 16/8, Howrah 55, Lawrence pref 125 small odd lot, National 22/10 small lot, Northbrook pref 125 small odd lot, New Central pref 139, Nuddea 43/4 small lot, Presidency 3/10.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 5/10, Indian copper 2, Dalmia cement ord 9, pref 91, Dacca elec 19, Hukumchand steel ord 6/12, defd 1/12, Indian Galvanizing 18/10 ex div, Indian iron and steel 27/8, Steel corpn ord 11/5, pref 93/8, New Asiatic Life Assurance 9/12, Prtm FUD Associated Hotels ord 1/6 small lot pref 75 ct B I corpn ord 2/9 ex div pref 141 ex div, Steuart and Co. 0/5, Titaghur paper a ordy 12/12 small lot, Humayan property pref 8/8, India General Niwgn ord 94, Deoria sugar 10/2,

Teas:—Basmatia 11/8, Kodala 13, New Dooars 817, Tezpore 5/4, Tilkah 10/4.

Debentures:—Four and half per cent (1937/47/52), Naihati Jute 103/8, five and half per cent (1936/46/56) Ramnugger cane and sugar (1st mortgage) 103/8, four and half per cent (1937/52/57) Union Jute 103/8.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

The following press communique has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay:—

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 11th April 1939. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,16,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-6-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-6-6 allotted approximately 90 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. One Crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 2-5-11 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 18th April 1939. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 21st April 1939. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 7th April 1939, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,90,50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be sold from 12th April to 17th April 1939 at Rs. 99-6-9 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz., sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' intermediates sold from 5th to 6th April 1939 amounted to Rs. 13,25,000.

TOTAL UNITS GENERATED IN TATA HYDRO WORKS

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., and the Tata Power Company, limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

14TH WEEK (ENDED APRIL 8TH.)

1937	12,767,900
1938	14,454,900
1939	13,811,200

TOTAL FOR 14 WEEKS (1ST JANUARY TO DATE.)

1937	163,761,600
1938	197,296,900
1939	190,664,500

For the calendar month of March 1939, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 58,059,200 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 50,426,151.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 11.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	100	73	—	—	—0.1
Amraoti	106	80	—	—	—0.1
Akola	105	79	—	—	—
Ahmedabad	96	74	—	—	—
Ajmer	96	72	—	—	—
Ahmednagar	98	73	—	—	—0.1
Ambala	93	—	—	0.3	+0.1
Allahabad	100	71	—	0.4	+0.3
Benares	100	69	—	—	—
Bareilly	99	72	—	—	—0.1
BOMBAY	87	77	—	—	—
Bangalore	91	70	—	—	—0.3
Bhopal	101	72	—	—	—
Baroda	98	69	—	—	—
Belgaum	92	69	—	0.3	—0.1
Bahawalpore	88	66	—	—	—0.1
Bijapur	95	75	—	0.4	+0.3
Bellary	99	78	—	1.1	+0.9
Bhavnagar	97	73	—	—	—
Chittagong	87	76	—	3.1	+2.0
Calcutta	98	78	—	1.5	+1.2
Cuttack	103	76	—	—	—0.3
Cawnpore	104	70	—	—	—0.1
Calicut	89	76	—	0.7	+0.2
Colombo	86	74	0.4	5.3	+2.5
Cheerapunji	73	60	0.1	1.5	—2.8
Cocanada	93	77	—	—	—0.1
Cochin	87	79	—	2.0	+0.8
Dehra Dun	86	64	—	0.1	—0.1
Delhi	98	70	—	—	—0.1
Dehra I. Kahn	85	64	—	—	—0.3
Darjeeling	61	47	—	0.5	—0.2
Desa	96	71	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	0.9	—0.3
Fort Sandeman	71	54	—	0.3	—0.3
Gorakhpur	99	69	—	0.1	—
Hyderabad (Dn.)	98	74	—	0.4	+0.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	89	66	T	—	—
Indore	100	73	—	—	—
Jhansi	102	69	—	—	—
Jubbulpore	102	65	—	—	—
Jacobabad	87	65	—	—	—0.1
Jaipur	97	71	—	—	—0.1
Karachi	80	68	0.1	0.1	—
Kodaikanal	64	52	—	1.7	+0.2
Khandwa	105	79	—	—	—
Lucknow	101	60	—	—	—0.1
Ludhiana	94	69	—	0.2	—0.2
Lahore	89	66	—	—	—0.2
Lyallpur	87	65	—	—	—0.3
Multan	89	61	—	—	—0.1
Mysore	91	69	—	0.1	—0.2
Madras	92	76	—	—	—0.1
Marmagoa	86	77	—	—	—
Malegaon	101	75	—	—	—
Mussoorie	68	53	—	0.3	—0.2
Mahableshwar	81	65	—	—	—0.2
Murree	57	49	—	0.9	—0.9
Mount Abu	80	60	—	—	—
Masulipatam	92	75	—	—	—0.1
Mandalay	100	79	—	—	—0.2
Mangalore	91	80	—	—	—0.1
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.1
Mercara	84	63	—	0.1	—0.6
Nagpur	104	78	—	0.1	—0.1
Ootacamund	71	51	—	0.2	—0.6
Patna	99	69	—	0.1	—
Peshawar	77	64	—	—	—0.8
Poona	97	67	—	—	—0.2
Pachmarhi	94	69	—	—	—
Port Blair	89	80	—	0.5	+0.4
Quetta	65	45	0.1	0.6	—
Ranchi	94	65	—	0.5	+0.3
Rawalpindi	79	57	—	0.7	—0.2
Rangoon	100	76	—	—	—0.3
Ratnagiri	86	76	—	—	—
Rajkot	97	67	—	—	—
Sialkot	81	63	—	—	—0.4
Srinagar	61	42	—	0.2	—1.2
Sholapur	99	76	—	0.2	+0.2
Shillong	76	59	—	—	—1.9
Simla	66	54	—	0.4	—0.3
Surat	94	74	—	—	—
Salem	98	77	—	—	—0.5
Trichinopoly	98	78	—	—	—0.1
Trivandrum	87	79	—	2.9	+1.7
Vizagapatam	87	79	—	—	— 0.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-4-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.049 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees 1.8 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.5 degrees 1.0 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 70 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 214 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 1.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-4-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea vevel.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 11.

General Motors (dol 37 5/8) dol 39 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 21 1/2) dol 22 1/2

U S Common New Stock (dol 45 1/8) dol 46 1/2

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

Fire Havoc In Bihar Village

PATNA, April 11.

A Madhubani report says that 600 houses were completely burnt down in Basaitha, a village in Benipatti thana, as the result of a fire which originated from a kitchen.

It is stated four persons were burnt to death and seven others seriously injured.—United Press.

ARYA SATYAGRAHIS JAILED

Echo Of Assault On Procession in Court Room

SHOLAPUR, April 11.

Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment was awarded by Mr. Abdeali Munsif, Magistrate at Naldroog yesterday to each of 28 (not 27 as previously reported) Arya Satyagrahahis who were mobbed by a Muslim crowd at Tuljapur on Saturday last. Eight Satyagrahis had their heads heavily bandaged, two others their shirt fronts besmeared with bloodclot and sat leaning against the wall in the court room while their 61-year-old leader Mr. Santaram lay stretched out on the floor, his head held up by two Satyagrahis and groaning occasionally throughout the trial which lasted the whole afternoon.

The accused who were convicted on three counts to six months on each greeted the sentence with shouts of "Vedic Dharmaki-jai." The Satyagrahis were brought to Naldroog in the noon from Oosmanabad District Headquarters, a distance of nearly 70 miles and taken back in the evening.

Questioned by the Magistrate the Police Sub-Inspector of Tuljapur stated that the accused were injured while being marched to the Police Station when they were attacked and assaulted by Muslims who he declared were infuriated at the anti-Government slogans shouted by the Satyagrahis. The Sub-Inspector added that the Police were contemplating action against the assaulters. —United Press.

SENAPATI BAPAT ARRESTED AT GULBARGA

GULBARGA, April 11.

Senapathi Bapat and seven others, who are said to belong to the Hindu Mahasabha, were arrested this morning, at Gulbarga. They were detrained at Gulbarga station by the railway police before they were arrested.—A. P.

Bengal Satyagrahis For Hyderabad

CALCUTTA, April 11.

A batch of 20 volunteers will start from here to Sholapur on April 16 to participate in the Hyderabad Satyagraha. "En Route" the volunteers will halt at Bezwada.

The All-Bengal Assam Hyderabad Satyagraha Committee, which has been organised here, have decided to send batches of volunteers every fortnight.—United Press.

SANATANISTS WAIT ON JAIPUR RULER

BOMBAY April 11

A large number of Seths and subjects of Bissau-Surajgan and of Sheikhawati in Jaipur State, having their business in Bombay, waited on H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur last evening. After presenting their customary Nazars and respects, they expressed their loyalty and devotion to the Maharaja and prayed that he should kindly direct the authorities concerned of the State to see that while dealing with other communities, Katha Bhagwats in the temples are maintained as in the former times and the interest of the Sanatan Dharma is not lost sight of and safeguarded. Over twenty prominent Seths were present on the occasion.—A. P.

To K. Ghosh For Bombay

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA: April 12.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor "Amrit Bazar Patrika" concluded his four-day stay and left for Bombay 'en route' to Calcutta with his son and party at midnight. The last function which he attended was the Journalists' Dinner, at which Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided and over two scores of local journalists attended. Earlier Mr. Ghosh lunched with Mr. Bhat of "Kesari" and was entertained by the Kesari staff and inspected the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh parade.

SHIPPING

ARRIVED

Govt. H T Lancashire of 5863 reg tons Capt C A Harris arrived from Hongkong via Singapore and Colombo with military officers and troops.

P and O S N s.s. Burdwan of 2878 reg tons Capt C R Mill arrived from Yokohama via Japan and China Ports Singapore and Colombo with general cargo

SAILED

Govt. H T Lancashire of 5863 reg tons Capt C A Harris sailed for Southampton via Aden and Port Said with military officers and troops.

B I S N s.s. Nirpura of 3655 reg tons Capt T G Hodgkenson sailed for Moulmein in water ballast

B I S N s.s. Gogra of 3126 reg tons Capt J D Eadie sailed for Colombo via Mangalore and Quilon with passengers and local cargo

Volkart Bros s.s. Vito of 3058 reg tons Capt O Marcussen sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with same bottom cargo

James Finlay s.s. Harmonides of 3098 reg tons Capt H Evans sailed for Veraval Porebunder Navlakhi and Cochin with same bottom cargo

Lionel Edward's s.s. Japan of 3262 reg tons Capt S Norrbhom sailed for Colombo Madras Calcutta and Rangoon with same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 11-4-39.

S S Jalapadma (Sc. S.N.) for Tuticorin

S S City of Worcester (FFC) for Colombo Madras Rangoon Calcutta and American Ports

S S City of Rayville (LE) for Colombo Madras Rangoon Calcutta and American Ports

S S Bengkalis (VB) for Colombo Alleppey Penang Java and American Ports

S S Kybfels (LE) for Kathiawar Ports Karachi Europe and American Ports

S S Strathaird (MM) for Aden Port Sudon Port Said Europe and American ports

DR. BENES' PLANS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CHICAGO, (By Air Mail)

Dr. Benes is credited with a plan to form provisional Czech Government in the United States. Their task would be to look after the interests of Czechs abroad and if their administration is recognized to safeguard some forty million pounds held to the credit of the Prague National Bank in the United States of America, Great Britain and France.

The first helper whom Dr. Benes would probably enlist from among prominent exiled Czech diplomats is M. Jan Masaryk, former Czech Minister in London, who is now in America.

ARRESTS OF SHIAS GALORE

LUCKNOW, April 11.

One hundred and ninety-two Shias were arrested to-day in connection with the public recitation of the Tabarra in defiance of the Ban. One Sunni Maulvi (Sufi) and one European Muslim from Calcutta and several members of the ex-Royal family of Calcutta and Lucknow were also arrested. —United Press.

BUY KHADDAR AND USE ONLY SWADESHI

A public meeting was held on Tuesday night to observe the National Week near the Maruti Temple ground at Colaba. Mr. Govindrao Deshpande presided, and Messrs. S. K. Patil, R. B. Raut and D. S. Babrekar addressed the audience.

After explaining the purpose of the 'National Week' the president exhorted the audience to buy Khadar, and use only pure Swadeshi as that was the only way to prevent Indian capital from being drained to Lancashire.

He also appealed to the gathering to support Prohibition and make it a point to see that it became a complete success.

The speaker emphasized the need to banish illiteracy from the country.

The other speakers also stressed the same points and the tenor of their speeches was similar.

REFERENCE TO ENHANCE SENTENCE

Offence Under Abkari Act

Mr. Justice N. J Wadia and Mr. Justice Maclean at the High Court admitted the reference made by the District Magistrate of Nasik recommending an enhancement of the sentence passed by the 2nd Class Magistrate of Belgaum on Mama Dodua Patil for an offence under the Abkari Act.

The offence was in respect of growing "ganja" plants in the accused's garden.

The sentence of Rs. 40 fine passed by the Magistrate was, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, too lenient looking to the gravity of the offence. He, therefore, made this reference to the High Court.

N. Y. Cotton Steady Awaiting Farm Bill Developments

FOREIGN SELLING MEETS LOCAL SUPPORT

Steadiness Of Stocks Help Cotton Prices

BOMBAY, April 11.

Secretary Wallace testifying befode the Senate Sub-Committee on agricultural appropriations advocattd export subsidies combined in a sensible fashion with acreage control and ever normal granary as a solution of the farm problem if economy is to be the main purpose.

The easier tone of Bombay and foreign selling unsettled the New York cotton market initially but most losses were retrieved by late buying. The rally in Wall Street was interpreted by Chicago as indicating a relaxation of international tension with the result that grains naturally sagged.

The New York cotton market opened steady but declined in partial response to Saturday's weakness of Wall Street Scattered liquidation met with trade price fixing. Locals bought on the recovery of stocks but later declined on renewed foreign selling. Finally spot houses buying appeared with the session closing steady.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The cotton market was further confused by daily changes in cotton legislative developments, which, coupled with nervousness over Europe, caused scattered foreign and domestic liquidation resulting in irregular declines to new lows for the moment.

Both the Smith Bill and the Bankhead Bill have at present been accorded little chance of enactment as the formation of the midwestern coalition bloc of grain dairy state senators is expected to prevent any appropriations for cotton farmers, unless other group are also aided. Coalition proposals now discussed provide for a compromise including cotton benefit payments of two cents plus funds for financing export subsidy with total estimated cost for various crops of 415 millions. The measures are expected to encounter severe opposition from the House economy advocates.

Private surveys indicate planting intentions at 25,750,000 acres or about two million under allotments.

Spot business continues unsatisfactory.

NEW YORK MARKET.

At the opening July was quoted 4 points down at 7.76 and declined further 2 points at 7.74 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to 7.80 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of one point to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 8.75c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.43c per lb.

Liverpool and Alexandria cotton markets remained closed yesterday.

LANCASHIRE TRADE.

The improvement in yarn and cloth trade has continued, but conditions remain patchy, as large numbers of spindles and looms are still idle, and week's stoppages in the weaving section are by no means unusual. The market is firm; cotton prices are being well maintained, margins on American ring yarns have been increased again by one large producer, and the dyers have brought a new and higher list of charges into operation this week. Central European developments have caused hesitancy in some quarters, but the general feeling is cheerful.

In Egypt the Chamber has adopted the Quota Bill and the Senate is expected soon to follow suit, so that importers on the other side should not long remain in doubt as to how they stand. It is hoped, too, that uncertainty as regards the Indian Tariff will not persist many weeks more, and clearances in West Africa are proceeding satisfactorily. When these three markets begin to buy on a scale comparable with that of the home trade, the Dominions, Northern Europe, Singapore, Java, and South America, salesmen are likely to be kept very busy.

HOME BUYING.

Home trade buying has been on a considerable scale, particularly in shirtings, and customers generally are adopting an attitude towards purchases very different from that of five or six months ago: it is to be hoped that recent orders will be taken up more satisfactorily than those placed early in 1937.

Beams are being delivered as rapidly as they can be produced, but wefts are not yet moving on a much increased scale. Specialities and export qualities show little if any movement.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (2-58 p.m.) 7.80

New York July lowest (10-3 a.m.) ..... 7.74—06

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee, the following telegrams are received from New York:—

New York: 'Scattered selling absorbed by trade. Rallied on buying by local sports. Legislative uncertainties continue. Prospects do not favour an advance.'

'Believe May outlook improving account foreign liquidation mills inability agree curtailment programme unlikelihood early releases.'

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Trade price fixing nears offset Bombay liquidation Brazilian hedge selling dull trading.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Small market with trade best buyers in bears selling mostly foreign liquidation. Locals bought. Better stocks.

AMERICAN COTTON ACREAGE

The "Journal of Commerce" placed cotton acreage at 25,720,000 acres.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 10

May	7.99+01
July	7.80
October	7.50—01
December	7.45
January	7.43—02
March	7.49—02
Middling Spot	8.74+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 10

May	8.09+01
July	7.90
October	7.62+01
Middling Spot	8.43

NEW YORK
New York, April 10

11-00 A.M. RANGES—
Market closed.
NOON CALL—

May	7.96
July	7.76
October	7.48

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, April 10

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	14,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day'ss exports to the Continent	11,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000 bales.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 11

Following unchanged New York advices the local market opened to-day at Rs. 151 for Broach J/A celivery and declined to Rs. 150/8 on scattered selling at this level there was active covering and professional support and prices advanced to Rs. 151/8. At the rise there was renewed selling and prices reacted to Rs. 151. The undertone of the market continues easy.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but it opened 3 points up and the local market was steady with Broach J/A. quoted at Rs. 151/2. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	Rs.	151	4 0
Broach J/A		151	0 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May		138	14 0
Oomra July		139	0 0
F G M G—			
Bengal May		113	6 0
Bengal July		113	14 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 11.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	... 121	118	115	112	
Punjab	... 121	118	115	112	
Rajpuana	... 123	120	117	114	
Oomra No. 3	147	144	141	138	...
C P. No. 1	162	159	156	153	...
C P. No. 2	153	150	147	144	...
Broach No. 2	... 157	155	153	151	
Punjab-Ame.	... 181	179	176	174	
Surat	... 201	199	197	195	
Rajpipla	... 197	195	193	191	
Navsari	... 209	207	205	203	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 11.

Bengal Superfine	120/21
Bengal Fine	116/18
Bengal F.G.	114/15
C. P. 1	154/57
C. P. 2	146/47
Arvi	145/46
Amraoti	137/41
Ellichpur	145/46
Berar	140/41
Malkapur	135/37
Khandesh	119/29
Jalna/Sailu	133/35
Burwah/Sanavad	137/39
Khandwa	137/39
Mathia F.G.	109/14
Broach	155/56
Punjab 4 F	174/79
Punjab 289F.	201/03
Sindh N. T.	186/91
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	191/93
Surat	195/99
Navsari	203/05
Western Farm	168/71

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 11.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	6-4-39	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	280	37,430	46,992
Central India	529	205,483	37,412
Barsi and Nagar	927	67,351	130,006
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,183	37,710
Berar	605	154,467	275,753
Central Provinces	211	33,966	60,659
Total Oomras	2,543	502,889	588,532
Dholera	712	153,152	56,997
N.-W. Provinces		2,284	2,754
Rajputana	267	53,777	13,122
Sind-Punjab	527	293,207	466,155
Broach	7,487	303,746	110,208
Coompta and Dharwar	1,614	23,845	13,803
Westerns-Northerns	712	26,065	10,725
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,561	1,465
American		2,945	155,946
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,597	224,318	291,931
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		41	1,170
Total	16,459	1,588,906	1,712,820
Arrived by road to 30th Mar. 39		287,055	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 30th Mar.
In full-pressed Bales.

	6-4-39	This year.	Last year.
Europe	4,425	198,745	179,157
Japan and China	17,500	636,966	395,243
Coast Ports	150	22,487	43,246
Up-country by Rail		175,948	239,879
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		12,273	14,923
Total	22,075	1,046,419	872,448

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 10-4-39	3566000	7392000
Receipts Yesterday 10-4-39	14000	6000
Exports to date 10-4-39	3601000	5032000
Stock at Ports 10-4-39	2257000	2927000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-4-39	2904000	2359000
Stock at Liverpool 10-4-39	926000	1190000
Visible Supply 10-4-39	6130000	7029000
Quantity in sight 10-4-39	8438000	12784000
Quantity out of sight 10-4-39	7943000	8636000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 10

Broach A/M opening 150 highest 150 1/2 lowest 150 closing 150 1/4

Broach J/A opening 149 1/2 highest 150 lowest 149 1/2 closing 149 7/8

Oomra May opening 138 highest 138 lowest 137 7/8 closing 137 7/8

Oomra July opening 138 highest 138 1/8 lowest 138 closing 138 1/8

Bengal May opening 112 1/2 highest 112 1/2 lowest 112 1/2 closing 112 1/2

Bengal July opening 113 highest 113 lowest 113 closing 113

Night session: Broach J/A opening 150 1/8 highest 150 7/8 lowest 150 closing 150 3/4

Broach A/M closing 151 1/8.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 11

All foreign markets being closed, the local market failed to show any important change in prices. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/4 and New York Spot silver was quoted unchanged at 42 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. Thus the local market in the absence of any news was marking time with a scattered business which resulted in narrow price fluctuations. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0 and other quotations were as under:—

GOLD			
Ready		37	1 0
Vaishakh delivery		37	1 6
Jeth delivery		37	1 9
SILVER			
Ready		52	10 6
Vaishakh delivery		52	8 0
Jeth delivery		52	6 0

Gold Exports

Gold valued at Rs. 66,04,725 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, April 8.

"The President Garfield" carried three consignments of bar gold collectively worth Rs 53,65,695 for New York. The s.s. "Strathallan," which left Bombay on Saturday, had on its board four shipments of gold, two of which worth Rs. 5,87,609 were scheduled for London, while the rest valued at Rs. 7,41,991 was for London with option to forward it to New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

Since Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931, Bombay exported gold worth Rs. 3,20,77,56,656.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 11.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40/0
Copper sheets	Rs. 40/0

Tone:—Steady.

COPPER STATISTICS

The February Statistics of the Copper Institute were as follows:—

World's Stock of refined Copper:—493,114 tons (February)

World's Consumption refined Copper:—149,598 tons (February).

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, April 11.

Weather cooler, light to moderate rainfall in Memphis, Mississippi Arkansas and Amarillo Districts. Entire Belt cloudy.

World's Output refined Copper:—162,653 tons (February).

World's Stock of refined Copper:—480,059 tons (January).

World's Consumption refined Copper:—150,589 tons (January)

World's Output refined Copper:—173,480 tons (January).

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 11

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	25	8	6
Highest	25	12	0
Lowest	25	8	6
Closing	25	12	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	26	13	0
Highest	27	1	0
Lowest	26	13	0
Closing	26	15	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	24	14	0
Highest	25	1	3
Lowest	24	12	6
Closing	24	15	6
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	26	11	6
Highest	26	14	0
Lowest	26	11	6
Closing	26	14	0
Groundnuts August—			
Opening	27	15	0
Highest	28	2	6
Lowest	27	15	0
Closing	28	0	9
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	24	14	6
Highest	25	0	0
Lowest	24	11	9
Closing	24	14	0

Wheat Liverpool

Chicago, April 10.

May	dol 0.68 3/4.
July	dol 0.68.
September	dol 0.68 5/8.

New York Sugar

New York, April 10.

July	2.00.
September	2.03.
November	2.07.
January	1.98.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 11.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Javas	15	9	0
Shipment May-June	6	1	6
Shipment July-Aug.	5	14	6
Shipment September	5	13	0
Javas Spot	F6.70.		

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 11.

Wheat	2,900 cwts.
Linseed	22,081 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	148 cwts.
Gingellyseed	275 cwts.
Poppyseed	86 cwts.
Groundnuts	11,620 cwts.
Castorseed	813 cwts.
Rice	6,193 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,468 cwts.
Cottonseed	8,007 cwts.
Gram	3,497 cwts.
Joowar	1,851 cwts.
Barley	3 cwts.
Bajree	1,016 cwts.

STERLING PURCHASES

No sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 7th April 1939.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 11

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	93/13
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	97/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/8
3 per cent 1963/65	96/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	103/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	106/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	109/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115/2
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	160/8
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/2
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	113/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128
6 per cent K P T 1956	128

Tone: Easy.

STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENT

The local Share Bazar will remain closed on Friday the 14th instant on account of settlement.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 11

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5	31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5	31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6	1/16 to Feb.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T	286 7/8
Bank's buying T T	284 1/2
Bank's buying D D	283 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T	1,310
Bank's buying T T	1,327

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T	78 1/2
Bank's buying T T	77 5/8
Bank's buying	60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D	65 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D	65 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D	83 1/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D	47

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D	156 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D	86

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong London 1/2 11/16 11th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 11th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 11th instant

Java London 8.79 1/2 11th instant

New York London 4.68.12 10th instant

London New York 4.68.13 10th instant

London Paris 176.79 10th instant

London Italy 89.02 10th instant

London Belgium 27.82 1/4 10th instant

London Switzerland 20.86 3/4 10th instant

London Berlin 11.64 10th instant

London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 10th instant

London Amsterdam 8.81 3/4 10th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-8-6 10th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 10th instant

Silver London Forward 19 11/16 10th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 10th instant

London discounts 3 months 1 5/16 per cent 10th instant

London discounts 6 months 2 per cent 10th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 1/2 per cent.

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 11.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
April	97	0	0
June	97	0	0
August	98	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
April	108	8	0
June	108	8	0
August	108	8	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
April	142	8	0
June	142	8	0
August	143	0	0
Yarn No. 40s.—			
April	216	0	0
June	216	0	0
August	217	0	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 11

Owing to the death of Mr. Jamnadas Kevaldas, a member of the Exchange, the market remained closed for one hour to-day as a mark of respect to his memory and opened for business at 12-45 p.m. (S.T.).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	93/10
4 per cent 1960/70	109/7
5 per cent 1945/55	113/8
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	110
Bank of Hindusthan	XD 26
Bank of India	137
Central Bank	52/4
Imperial Bank F P	1510
Imperial Bank P P	366/14
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	110/12
Union Bank	5/13/6
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	401/4
Ambica	252/8
Arun	222/8
Arvind	1142/8
Asok	201/4
Bharatkhand	2200
Bombay Dyeing	761/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	176 XD
Calico	583/12
Central India	208/2
Century	216/14
Colaba	110
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	475
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	126/4
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	209/6
Khatau Makanji	52/8
Kohinoor	215
Laxmi Cottor	460
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	95/10
Morarji	115
Mysore	82/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	190/10
Raipur	642/8
Rajnagar	181/4
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3200
Simplex	68/12
Swadeshi	208/2
Vishnu	1055
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1365
Tata Hydro Ord	145/15
Tata Power Ord	1225
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	136/4
Ajmer Electrics	11
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram	126/14
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/14
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	319/6
Associated Cements	112/8
Belapur	173/2
Bombay Burma New	144/6
Bombay Burma Old	426/4
Bombay Steam	213/12
Bombay Telephone	80
Br B Petrol	3/5/6
Burma Corporation	5/10
Dalmia Cement	9
Indian Bleaching	101/4
Industrial Investment Tr	40/8
Indian Radio Ord	345
Indian Radio Defd	380
Indian Copper	2/0/6
Indian Iron	27/10
Mysore Sugar	20/8
Port Canning	68
Premier Construction	60
Rohtas Industries	24
Scindia Steam	15/12
Shivrajpur	35
Tata Oil	37/8
Tata Steel Ordy	256
Tata Steel Defd	1177/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	16
Howrah	55/14
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	501/8
Kanknarrah	332
Lawrence	360
Reliance	62

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	260
Tata Deferreds	3
Indian Irons	200
Bombay Dyeings	4
Nagpurs	5
Associated Cements	5
B. B. Petrols	390
Scindias	25

Professional Selling On Stock Exchange

TATA STEEL SHARES DECLINE

Cotton Mills Easy With Small Turnover

BOMBAY, April 11.

The local Share Bazar which was able to establish day to day improvement in steel shares before the Easter Holidays, found no support and prices assumed sagging tendency.

Constant support by Professional bulls resulted in urgent covering of weak short interest and as pointed out before the weakening technical situation is now making its influence felt on the market Even these professionals who were planning for a steep rise seem to change their original plan as foreign developments are going against them.

The sudden changes in the European political Chess Board are having impressive effect on the Wall Street market which reached new low levels last Saturday. But the market being oversold under the influence of a gradual decrease in U.S. Steel output was cheered up by European buying on slightly better political outlook and U.S Steel Shares closed at a rise of dol. 1 3/8 at 46 1/2 and Anaconda Coppers gained dol. 1 at 22 1/4.

The local market which has improved under professional support as a result of seasonal demand for Steel manufactured goods and hardening steel prices seem to have discounted bullish effect of constructive factors. But the much anticipated boom in Wall Street market find no support. It is true the long range outlook entirely depends upon developments in European political situation, but the recent experience will not be forgotten soon.

As far as the local market is concerned, absence of short interest is bound to have a dumping effect. Bulls are making all attempts to harden prices and although they may succeed temporarily, the situation will ultimately call for adjustment when absence of demand will result in sharp breaks.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1205 and advanced to Rs. 1220 under scattered buying. Later on there was increased selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 1186 when covering resulted in a small rally to Rs. 1200 but met increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 1182. The market was steady at the decline towards the close. Business in cotton mill shares was restricted and prices ruled quiet. Bombay Dyeings weakened to Rs. 761/4.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 11.

100 Ahmd. Advance		376 4
100 Bombay DYEING	XD	761 4
100 CENTURY		217 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA		208 8
100 COLABA		110 0
100 Cooria		95 0
250 David		75 0
250 Dawn		310 0
1 E. D. Sassoon		0 3 6
100 Finlay		96 0
100 GOKAK		127 8
1,000 Hindustan		1,705 0
100 Indore		46 8
100 Khatau		98 0
100 KOHINOOR		215 0
250 Laxmi		460 0
250 Madras United		30 0
100 Morarji		115 0
250 Model		46 8
50 MYSORE		82 8
200 NEW GREAT		191 0
100 Osmanshahi		40 0
100 PHOENIX		220 0
25 Sassoon Silk		68 0
1,000 Sholapur		3,200 0
50 SIMPLEX		69 0
100 SWADESHI		208 8
100 Swan		94 0
500 Vishnu	XD	1,055 0
1,000 Westerns		860 0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda		111 0
25-50 Central		32 4
500 Imperial		1,510 0
125-500 Imp. Conty		366 14
50-100 India		137 0
100 Reserve Bank		110 12
5 Union		5-14-0
CEMENTS		
100 Associated		112 8
INSURANCE		
100 Empire		635 0
15-100 Jupiter		12 7
20 Mercantile		53 8
15-75 New India		34 6
200 Oriental		4,210 0
10-50 Vulcan		7-2-6
ELECTRIC		
100 Ah. Old		137 8
1,000 ANDHRA VLY.		1,365 0
10 Ajmer		11 14
50 Bombay Tram		127 0
100 Bombay Suburban		141 4
10 Broach		10 4
100 Karachi		186 4
100 Poona		167 8
100 Surat		147 0
100 TATA HYDRO		146 0
1,000 TATA POWERS		1,225 0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij		955 0
100 C. Province		100 8
100 Dh. Baramati		101 8
100 Gujarat		96 8
100 Mandra Bhon		101 0
100 Pachora Jamner		95 0
100 Sara Serajganj		100 8
500 Tapti Valley		740 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 11

Bombay Dyeing (785) 786 780 775 770 763 761

Century (226) 228 225 222 219/8 217/8

Central India (213) 213 208/8

Kohinoor (219) 220 218 214/8 215

New Great (196) 196 188 191

Simplex (71) 71 70/8 69

Swadeshi (213) 213 210 209 208/8

Associated Cement (113/8) 113/8 112/8 112/12 112/8

Andhra (1372/8) 1365

Tram Ord (126/12) 126/8 127

Tata Hydro (148) 147 145

Tata Power (1237/8) 1233 1235 1230 1232 1222 1225

T Steel Defd (1217/8) 1220 1190 1200 1186 1195 1182 1180 1182/8

T Steel Ord (262/8) 261 262 259 260 258 260 257 256/8 257

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (156/4) 155/8 156

Bellapur (174) 174

B Steam (214/8) 214

B Burma (433/8) 437 432 433 428 427/8

MININGS

9 Burma Corp. XD.		5 10
2sh. Indian Copper		2-0-6
10 Indian Iron and Steel		27 10
10 Shivrajpur		35 4
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS		1,182 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.		257 0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK		320 0
10 Air Services		8 9
50 BELAPUR SUGAR		174 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep		793 12
250 BOMBAY STEAM		214 0
125 B. BURMA		427 8
50 B BURMA CONTY		147 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol		3 5 9
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE		80 0
100 IND BLEACHING		102 0
50 Ind. Invest Trust		40 8
100 I. Radio Defd.		390 0
100 I. Radio Ord.		345 0
100 Port Canning		60 0
30 Premier Con.		60 0
1 Scindia		15 12
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)		37 8
PREFERENCE		
5-1/2 Amalgamated (T.F.)		106 0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley		1,445 0
8 p. c. Bombay Steam		285 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)		75 4
5 p. c. Central India (T. F.)		567 8
6 p.c. Broach		101 8
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st		96 4
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	XD	96 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro		144 6
7½ p.c. Tata Power		1,532 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st		205 10
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel second		156 0
7 p.c. Vishnu		717 8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley		101 12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley		108 10
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone		50 4
7 p.c. Sholapur		80 0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro		105 10

(Capital) Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1939

Truth Behind Dr. Schacht's Tour In India

Grave Warning To Our Businessmen

Clever Move To Nazify India

Look Into Records Of Commercial Honesty Of Nazis Before You Walk Into Their Parlour

The Honorary Secretary of the Anti-Nazi League of India, writes:—

Dr. H. Schacht, the ex-President of the German Reichsbank and Hitler's economic adviser is in India on a very important politico-economic mission. On his arrival in Bombay, on Monday morning, he gave interviews to the local pressmen, but the statements he made are a bundle of contradictions and deliberate misrepresentation of facts.

DR. SCHACHT WANTS PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY TO BELIEVE THAT HE IS ONLY A TOURIST AND NOT INTERESTED IN ANY POLITICAL OR ECONOMIC MISSIONS. THE OLD DOCTOR IS ECONOMIC ADVISER TO HITLER; HE IS THE AUTHOR OF THE GERMAN BARTER SYSTEM OF EXPORT AND A CROOKED ECONOMIC POLICY WHICH THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN PRACTISING ALL OVER THE WORLD; GERMANY IS ANXIOUS TO INCREASE HER POLITICAL, SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH INDIA.

Dr. Schacht prefers India in this hot weather to Switzerland or Genoa for holidaying; his trip is organised by the leading Nazis of India; the people who received him in Bombay are rank and file Nazis and the son of a well-known Ahmedabad Millowner interested in the Cotton trade. On the face of these facts it is hard to swallow the myth which Dr. Schacht wants Indians to believe.

While Dr. Schacht is "holidaying" in Indian tropics, his Nazi-compatriots Goebbels and Goering are "holidaying" in Cairo and Tripoli. What a coincidence that when the Nazis are turning greedy eyes on the East and Africa, these three leading Nazis should be "holidaying" in the heart of three Eastern countries?

IN INDIA, DR. SCHACHT IS NOT INTERESTED IN PLACES LIKE MUSSOORI, DARJEELING, SIMLA OR OOTY, BUT IN IMPORTANT PLACES LIKE BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, DELHI AND THE PUNJAB FROM WHERE PEOPLE ARE RECRUITED TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

Where The Disgraced Go

When Dr. Schacht was removed from his place in the Reichs Bank, the world was given to understand that he was kicked out in disgrace and for disagreement with Hitler. But, we all know that those who have disagreed with Hitler "holidayed" only in the concentration camp or in the grave. This was clever Nazi propaganda, because the Nazis knew that if Dr. Schacht goes out of Germany in that shady atmosphere people abroad who are unsympathetic with the Nazis will receive him with open arms.

Dr. Schacht was vehement in his arguments in favour of the Nazis and things happening in Germany. When questioned about the future plan of the Nazis, the Doctor replied that he was away from Germany for a long time and hence not in touch with current developments. But, in the same breath he asserted that Dr. Hacha, the Czechoslovak President, had gone to Hitler with folded arms and begged for Hit-

(Continued on page 13, column 1)

Civil Control Over Waziristan

Govt. Of India Issue Orders

PESHAWAR, April 11.

The Associated Press understands that orders have been passed by the Central Government to the effect that political control in Waziristan which was transferred from the Governor to the General Officer Commanding Northern Command about two years ago should now be re-transferred to Sir George Cunningham, the Governor of the N.W.F. Province, in his capacity of Agent to Governor-General.

Order regarding the transfer of the area, it is understood, has been received by the Governor.

This arrangement is in accordance with that prevailing in normal circumstances throughout tribal areas.

Authoritative quarters in Peshawar welcome this decision which they opine will go a long way in restoring peace in Waziristan.—A.P.

FOR SUPPLYING FOOD TO FOLLOWERS OF MEHRDIL

20 Persons Charged Under Frontier Regulation

BANNU, April 8.

On a charge of supplying food to the followers of Mehrdil, the alleged Khalifa of the Faqir of Ipi, while they encamped at Tangerai in Gombati hills in the month of March 1939 for about a week to commit raids and kidnappings in the settled districts of Bannu and Kohat, 20 residents of Surani ilaqa in Bannu were produced before the District Magistrate to-day in the compound of the District Jail and tried under Section 37 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

Pir Sarwar Shah, Prosecuting Inspector represented the Crown. The trial being under the F.C.R. the accused could not be represented by a counsel.

Seven prosecution witnesses were examined after which the case was adjourned for the 17th. —A.P.

CHIDAMBARAM, April 10.

The Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, has assigned about hundred acres of wet land for cultivation by the educated unemployed. Ex-students of the University and other educated unemployed are cligible for admission. Selected candidates are required to take shares to the value of Rs. 100, payable in five equal instalments at intervals of two months.—United Press.

As They See It Abroad

TWISTED RIGHT OFF
"Baltimore Sun," U. S. A.

Disabilities Of Indians In Abyssinia

Italian Rule Has Turned Them Into An Inferior Race Of People

(From A Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Indian merchants carrying trade in Abyssinia are nowadays suffering from serious civic disabilities and hardships at the hands of Italians after the Italian conquest of Abyssinia.

Mr. Gulabchand Sheth and Mr. Chunilal, two members of the Abyssinian Indian Association who very recently returned from that country, have in an interview explained the precarious position of Indian firms which are trading since long in Abyssinia. During the old regime Indian merchants were treated with respect and they enjoyed equal rights of citizenship.

But after the Italian conquest the authorities as coloured people and they are being treated just like the natives of Ethiopia.

RESTRICTIONS ON INDIANS

According to Mr. Gulabchand Sheth the regulations regarding coloured races have also been applied to Indians and hence they are prohibited:

(1) to enter into hotels, restaurants, cinemas and other public places;
(2) to use public cars driven by European drivers and also public auto-buses;
(3) to travel by rapid buses called Littorina;
(4) to enter into the main Post & Telegram Office when all the Italians and other foreigners are allowed;
(5) to use the waiting rooms of public offices, but they have to wait outside in the open;
(6) to be taken as indoor patients in Italian hospitals;
(7) to carry on business in the centre of city.

SEGREGATION OF INDIANS

Moreover they are being segregated and maltreated by police also. The British Consul, though often approached by the Indians to bring pressure on Italian authorities, was not found very sympathetic to the Indians.

Hence the Indian Association of Abyssinia has sent a memorandum to the Secretary of State, the

(Continued on page 13. Col. 5)

To Make Prohibition Complete Success

Plea To Provide Recreation Parks

Open Air Amenities To Defeat Bootleggers And Rum Runners

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

The courageous decision of the Government of Bombay to introduce complete prohibition in the highly industrialised city of Bombay with its cosmopolitan population and in its far-flung suburbs has been applauded by all right-thinking persons desiring the social, economic and moral progress of the Indian people.

There are certain vested interests, however, that will do everything in their power to defeat this very commendable move and it is the duty of the Government and well-wishers of the prohibition plan to see that the plans of these vested interests are frustrated and the background on which they work completely annihilated.

What is the background on which bootleggers and rum runners can flourish? As far as the masses in an industrial city are concerned they find their inspiration from the appalling housing conditions, in the slums and dirty, filthy by-lanes from whose soul-killing withering influence there is little escape for the average over-worked, under-fed, misery-ridden worker except by drugging his senses through intoxicants.

If the Government of Bombay, therefore, wish to make Prohibition a success, they must attach more importance to facing this problem than in purely restrictive measures.

Of course slum-clearance is a big job and will take years before the task is executed. What can the Government do in the meanwhile?

There are proposals for starting milk-bars, there are chances of more cinema houses rising up in the city and perhaps more restaurants and tea-shops. But will these be sufficient to counteract the temptations? Can these always be within the means of the average worker?

Milk-bars may be very useful for the middle and higher middle classes provided they are sufficiently attractive and not too costly. Private tea shops and restaurants have in slum areas all the disadvantages and miseries of their surrounding life and will hardly be of recreational value. Cinema houses in these localities come in the same categories, though they are a harmless and, perhaps, instinctive distraction.

In the circumstances the first move that the Government in conjunction with the Municipality ought to take is to provide a cheaper and healthier means of recreation. This can best be provided through a comprehensive programme for gardens, recreation parks, playgrounds, etc. within easy reach of the tired worker. In fact the programme should provide for a small garden, or play-ground or recreation park for every area with a population of a thousand.

At present we have on an average a public ground of some sort for a population of twenty-five thousand. In some localities it is as much as fifty thousand. It would thus be seen that a programme to start at least a hundred such grounds immediately is absolutely necessary and the programme can be completed in the course of the next three or four years.

This is not so difficult financially as it seems. There are any number of vacant plots in every part of the city belonging to the Municipality or the Improvement Trust. These lands will not cost anything. And the cost of making them useful and maintaining them would any day be less than in fighting bootlegging and boozing without their aid.

People in India have a natural inclination for open air life. Most of the workers themselves drawn from the villages have it ingrained in them. This is seen in the number of workers who are seen squatting on open roads, foot-paths, and any little open space available anywhere.

It would be worth while for Government to take advantage of this inclination of the people and provide them with the healthy means of recreation suggested here.

ONE KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED IN FEUD

SUKKUR, April 10.

Report of a raid on Dil Goth, a village near Chuk in this district, in the course of which one person was shot dead and two others were seriously injured, has been received here.

According to the report, a gang of armed dacoits surrounded the house of one Haji Kaman Khan and opened fire, killing his son and wounding two others who offered resistance.

The murder is attributed to a longstanding feud between the parties. No arrest has been made so far.—United Press.

MURDER OF ZEMINDAR

SHIKARPUR, April 10.

News of the murder of a zemindar has been received from Ratodero. It is reported that the deceased went to his fields on a cycle. As he did not return even at night, his brother went in search of him and found him lying dead on a mound of sand, in a pool of blood. Everything on his person was found intact excepting the cycle which was missing.—United Press.

MOB PUNISHMENT AGAINST "OM MANDLI" GIRLS

Four Girls Molested By Youths While Shopping

HYDERABAD, (Sind), April 10.

Four "Om Mandli" girls, who came here from Karachi, it is alleged, were molested by some youths while shopping and their faces partly blackened as mob punishment for their connection with the "Om Mandli."

A complaint has been made to the police in this connection, who have registered the case and are investigating.—United Press.

CHARLIE CHAN EXPOSED!

CHARLIE CHAN, BOB AND MARGA PURSUE THE STRANGER WHOM THEY BELIEVE IS GRISSAC...
Alfred Andriola
DON'T LET HIM GET AWAY, CAPTAIN HARTLEY! THAT MAN'S GRISSAC!
1-2-39
GRISSAC?
YES! HE JUST HURLED A KNIFE AT ME!
IT'S A LIE! I DIDN'T DO IT! I DIDN'T!
FATHER!

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